The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3367. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

Improved Condition and Position of Our Troops.

A Small Demonstration of the Enemy on the Right.

REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVING FREELY.

Gen. Burnside and Staff at Fortress Monroe.

The Rebels Erecting Batteries Below Harrison's Landing.

A TRANSPORT FIRED INTO.

From the Special Correspondents of the New-York Times.

Harrison's Bar, James River, Saturday, July 5, 1862.

The army is now comfortably settled in better and pleasanter quarters than any which they have occupied for several months. The rain which on Thursday drenched the camps and made almost impassable the roads, has not been repeated, but has been replaced by sunny skies and cooling breezes. In an exceedingly short space of time, the various corps have taken assigned positions and prepared the ground for [illegible]. The enemy, who yesterday appeared in some force on our right, and did a little in the way of artillery firing, have not declared their purpose to-day by any offensive action. [illegible]

The position we now occupy is one of great beauty [illegible]

The fighting of the last two weeks is, of course, the continued and exhaustless subject of camp talk. [illegible]

One of our gunboats, the Maratanza(?), captured last night the Teaser, a little rebel affair which flourished a month or more ago about Norfolk, and brought her in [illegible]

Movements of which we hear, [illegible] Whatever the country may feel, the army is confident of success, and in excellent spirits. F. P. C.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Army Before Richmond, Harrison's Landing, James River, Sunday, July 6, 1862.

Affairs remain quiet on the James River. Not a moment has been lost in strengthening the position of the army at this place, and all the necessary supplies in the shape of forage, provisions and Quartermaster and commissary stores are now here in great abundance. The troops also during the last two days of comparative rest have improved in spirits, and the constant arrival of reinforcements of fresh men gives new hope to the army. The troops who arrive are sent to the front, and the soldiers who have had so much experience in the hardships of the field remain for the present at a more quiet distance from the immediate scene of operations. Gen. McClellan has made personal inspection of the men, addressing to them many words of encouragement, and also complimenting them upon their heroic endurance of the fatigues and labors incident to the changes and conflicts of the past week. Yesterday a fine band discoursed inspiring music to the soldiers, which had a most excellent effect.

The Monitor, Galena, Aroostook, and several other vessels, are lying up and down the river, ready to render any assistance that may be required. The lines of the army were advanced considerably yesterday, and every precaution is adopted to prevent a surprise by the enemy.

The only gunboat left to the Confederate navy on the James River—the Teaser—was captured on Wednesday evening, a short distance above here. A single shot from one of our gunboats knocked the little thing into smithereens, and she was taken in tow without further opposition. She lies opposite here a dilapidated specimen of naval architecture. Her smoke-pipe [illegible] condition, [illegible] of some old toper who has been on a long spree.

The vigilant eyes of our signal corps, from their out-look on this side, discovered, yesterday, a suspicious-looking group on the opposite shore, who seemed to be examining the ground and surveying our position. There were also some rebel cavalry prowling around. It is suspected that they may attempt the construction of a battery over there. Should they do so, our gunboats will make short work with them.

A rebel Captain, who was taken prisoner, confessed that the rebel loss on Friday, at Gaines' Hill, was 24,000(?), and that their total losses, during the week's fighting, were from sixty to seventy thousand. He thought our losses must have been greater. They could not, however, have exceeded twelve thousand, killed, wounded and missing. This is about the general estimate of our losses. The long lists now being published, it should be borne in mind, embrace a large number of sick who have been accumulating at various points, and should not be set down to the account of our casualties in the recent battles. A great many, also, are only slightly wounded.

It is matter of surprise, in view of the heavy loss of officers, that our army does not learn a lesson of wisdom from the rebels. It requires close inspection to distinguish an officer from a private in the Confederate ranks. A very small strip on the shoulder, or a small star in the corner of the coat-collar, is all that marks the rank of rebel commanders. On the contrary, observe the flashy spread eagles, gold leaves and glittering bars which make our officers conspicuous marks for the rebel sharpshooters! Until there is a change in this mode of wearing uniforms, we must look for a continuation of those long lists of killed and missing officers.

The complete details of the battle of Friday, furnished by my associate, "Whit," supersedes all necessity for my continuing the narrative of those events. Daily occurrences of stirring interest must now take the place of the events of the [illegible]. E. S.

LATE AND IMPORTANT.

Arrival of Gen. Burnside at Fortress Monroe—Reinforcements for Gen. McClellan—Rebel Batteries Erected on James River—The Transport Juniata Fired Into—Stonewall Jackson Not Dead.

A special correspondent of the Times, who arrived in this City late last night from Gen. McClellan's headquarters on Monday morning, brings several important items of news.

Gen. Burnside has arrived at Fortress Monroe, on his way to Gen. McClellan's Headquarters. On last Tuesday his troops were embarked aboard of transports and ready to cooperate with McClellan in the battles on the Peninsula, but he received a dispatch purporting to come from the War Department, stating that McClellan was in Richmond and the enemy in flight in all directions. Not suspecting the truth of this dispatch, he disembarked his troops and was then too late to participate in the seven days' struggle. His troops have, however, arrived at Fortress Monroe, and have before this arrived at Harrison's Landing.

The transport Juniata, conveying supplies up the James river, was fired into from rebel batteries below Harrison's Landing, on the opposite side of the river. She was obliged to run ashore to save being sunk. On the same side of the river the rebels have constructed batteries between Harrison's Landing and the Chickahominy River. One of them, which our correspondent saw, was merely a breastwork of sods, about eight feet high, placed one behind the other.

Day before yesterday, Stonewall Jackson, who was reported dead, sent a flag of truce in, conveying a lot of our sick and wounded, whom they could not or would not keep. They, however, refuse to receive one from us, basing their refusal upon the fact Gen. Grant refused their request at Shiloh.

Major Stone, of the Pennsylvania Bucktails, whose horse was killed at the same time that Gen. McCall's body fell into the hands of the enemy, reports that the General was undoubtedly killed. His column was marching along the Charles City Road when he received intelligence that the enemy were in front of him. He halted his command and rode forward, in company with Capt. Stone(?), Capt. Sheets(?), and Lieut. Lambert. When he reached a bend in the road, he found, to his surprise, the rebels drawn up in line of battle, on both sides of the road, within one hundred feet of him. They ordered him to dismount, or they would fire. He attempted to escape, and a whole platoon fired into him. Maj. Stone and Lieut. Lambert both think that at least fourteen or fifteen bullets pierced his body. They saw him fall from his horse, and believe him to be dead.

Day before yesterday, Stonewall Jackson attacked and drove in the pickets of Franklin's Division. When Gen. Franklin brought up his reserve, Jackson fell back, and it was expected a night attack would be made, but everything passed off quietly.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL CAPITAL.

From the Washington National Republican.

We had the good fortune to get hold, last evening, of a copy of the Richmond Examiner of July 4. It has an account of the battle of Tuesday, more than confirming the previous accounts of the slaughter of the rebels on that day.

The Examiner says that the rebel killed and wounded in all the battles amount to "at least" 15,000.

It says that in the fight of Tuesday, Major Walker, of the Fifteenth Virginia Regiment, was killed, and the Colonel (August) wounded. Gen. Anderson is reported to have been injured by a shell.

Northern newspapers, captured from Union soldiers, are advertised for sale.

Confederate stocks rose from 93 to 97, as a result of the battles. These prices are paid in Confederate note currency.

Slidell writes that he expects the "immediate" recognition of the Confederacy by the French Emperor.

The rebels believed that the New-York Seventh Regiment was in the late battles.

The Examiner talks about the "probable capitulation" of Gen. McClellan's army.

It says that the rebels captured at the White House 192,000 rounds of assorted cartridges, 75 boxes of shell, &c.

Of the markets at Richmond, it reports "snap beans" at two dollars per half peck; cabbage at one dollar or one dollar and twenty-five cents per head, and "not large at that;" and peas, "without looking," at fifty cents per half peck. The currency in which such prices are paid need sink but a little lower to become utterly worthless.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S GUNS.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes from Fortress Monroe, July 6:

"First as to the siege guns. I never saw, and never saw any one who did see, any other siege guns in the army of the Potomac than eight or ten long eighty-pound Parrotts. These were mounted in battery on the extreme right of the army, and all day Friday, June 27, did splendid work in shelling the rebels across the Chickahominy. These guns were all saved. I saw the whole of them late on Sunday afternoon, five miles across the White Oak Swamp bridge, on ground which the enemy did not hold for forty-eight hours afterwards. They were rapidly proceeding toward the James River. Your readers may rely upon the safety of these guns.

Then, as to wounded relatives of people in the North. Every battle-field and hospital which was formed for the reception of its wounded during the retreat, is in possession of the enemy. If a soldier was killed, his body now lies on rebel ground. If he was wounded in such a way that he could not walk, there being no ambulances to remove any wounded men, he of course fell into the hands of the enemy. If he were wounded so that he could walk without help, or by the aid of a crutch, or by leaning on a friend's shoulder, even though his weakness compelled him to rest at every half mile, his safety may be relied upon. The army, in aggregate, marched very slowly, but ten miles in twenty-four hours, and these wounded men came straggling to the hospital boats at Harrison's house during all my stay there, and no doubt they are straggling in still. From the nature of the wound the safety of the men can be ascertained. As to well men, the mails will soon be opened, and they, of course, at the first opportunity, will bring home letters telling their whereabouts.

Every regiment in the army, with scarcely an exception, was engaged in one or another of the week's battles, and all did bravely. The troops have the most perfect confidence in their Generals, and they all deserve it; for a braver set of officers never commanded an army. The men almost worship McClellan, and would do even impossibilities if he commanded them.

The troops, too, are united in sentiment on one other point: a firm belief in the inutility of Congressional criticism and censure of McClellan's acts. When they are doing their best they cannot bear to be told that they could do better were they only to try."

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Sick and Wounded at Savage's Station—Advance of Gen. McClellan—Gen. Burnside Arrived, &c.

Fortress Monroe, Sunday, July 6.

The officer who was in charge at the time, informs me that all our sick and wounded at Savage's Station were removed previous to the rebels advancing on that place, and were safely placed in different hospitals with others who were removed from the York River.

A flag of truce was sent up the York River from Fort Monroe this morning at 10 o'clock.

McClellan has advanced up the river about seven miles since the 4th. We have heard of no fighting within the last two or three days.

A small gunboat belonging to the rebels was sunk, three days ago, by our fleet. It, together with the *Teaser*, had returned down the river to within about twelve miles of Harrison's Landing, and encountered some of our gunboats.

The *Knickerbocker*, with about 300 sick and wounded, leaves here this evening for Washington.

Fortress Monroe, Monday, July 7.

The steamers *State of Maine, Vanderbilt, Kennebec, Elm City, Arrowsmith, Thomas A. Morgan, Massachusetts, Commodore, New-York* and the *Nellie Baker* are all at Fortress Monroe this morning.

The Sixth Regiment, Cavalry, the Fifth Regular Cavalry, and the Sixth Pennsylvania Lancers, leave here to-day to go up the James River.

Gen. Stoneman is highly spoken of for his bravery and skill in his late management of affairs on the York River.

The *Elm City*, from Harrison's Landing, has arrived at Fortress Monroe with 500 disabled soldiers on board, mostly sick. They will be taken to New-York. She lies at anchor in the roads, and not a boat can be obtained to go out to her to procure a list of the names. The officers of transports have become so hardened that they will not allow one of their small boats to do the smallest favor, even for humanity's sake, and, consequently, we will no doubt have to abandon the idea of obtaining a list from the *Elm City*. There are many wounded on board. Five have died since leaving Harrison's Landing.

The flag-of-truce boat, which left here yesterday morning, returned to-day, having been up as far as White House. They report all quiet, having seen nothing of the rebels on their reconnoissance. They brought down about fifty contrabands, and a few stragglers who had unfortunately been left behind at the time of the retreat. They also brought down eleven trunks, marked "Witman," which were taken from Witman, the clergyman, of Philadelphia, about six months ago, who was arrested for having articles with him contraband, which he was conveying to the enemy. They were brought here to-day from West Point.

Three o'clock P. M.—Gen. Burnside's flagboat has just arrived, and cast anchor in the Roads.

Fortress Monroe, Tuesday, July 8.

A flag of truce returned to-day from a cruise up York River. At Cumberland was found ninety of our wounded soldiers. They were brought a mile away, when the rebels compelled us to return them to the hospital where we found them.

All is quiet on the James River.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

Stampede of Army Suckers—Hygeia Hotel a Hospital again—Celebration of the Fourth—Accident to the "State of Maine"—Secesh Prisoners—Escaped Union Prisoners—Interesting Accounts of Jeff. Davis and his Kingdom.

Fortress Monroe, Saturday, July 5, 1862.

The sudden stampede of all the army drones and hangers-on, has left Old Point once more to the quietude and decency which they had so suddenly invaded. The order for their leaving must have been somewhat peremptory, for never was there so speedy and complete a revolution in the social appearance of any place, as took place here yesterday between morning and evening. It was like the exodus of the swallows—every one knew they had gone, but how, when, or where, nobody could tell.

But if we have escaped the unpleasantness of being crowded together in a caravansera, it is probably only to exchange one discomfort for another. From all I hear, the Hygeia Hotel is again, and immediately, to be used as a hospital for receiving our poor sick and wounded men, the present hospitals not being able to contain the numbers constantly pouring in, and the large new one now in course of erection near the old *Chesapeake*, not being yet completed. It is one thing to visit the sick and wounded occasionally, but to live in close contact with them, to listen to the groans of sufferers during the silent hours of night and to be perpetually breathing the effluvium of angry—perhaps mortifying—wounds, is a heavy drag upon one's nerves and sensibilities. How much should it enhance our appreciation of the brave and kind-hearted women who are devoting all their time and energies to the alleviation of such suffering!

I told you, in my yesterday's letter, that the "glorious Fourth" was passing off very quietly among us—indeed, with no external demonstration whatever. Toward evening, however, we made quite a "splurge." The cannon of the Fort began suddenly to roar out their compliments, and a number of rockets simultaneously hissed through the still air. For an instant the folks—brimfull of anticipation for any sort of news in the way of war—pricked up their ears and wondered what it could mean; but then as suddenly remembering that it was only the Fourth of July, they whistled "Yankee Doodle" and composed their nerves.

The steamer *State of Maine*, of whose sick and wounded I sent you complete lists yesterday, left Old Point yesterday morning, but when some distance out in the Chesapeake Bay her machinery became disordered, and she had to be turned back, arriving at this port at 9 o'clock this morning. It must have been a sad disappointment to many a sick soldier on board; but they will be all well cared for in the meantime, and transferred as rapidly as possible to other vessels bound for New-York. You will find your list very full and complete. I send you, to-day, a full list of the *Kennebec's* sick and wounded, irrespective of her 150 who were left at the Portsmouth hospital.

The *Hero* came in yesterday with 300 secesh prisoners from the James River, and a harder looking set of fellows it would be difficult to meet. They were dressed in all sorts of costumes—usually a dirty grey—and with slouched hats, their shoes very dilapidated, in fact, many of them bare-footed; but all having the appearance of being well fed, although it is impossible to get it into the heads of people, hereabouts, that they ever taste anything but a decoction of whisky and gunpowder.

The *Hero* was ranged at the wharf, alongside of the *Express*(?), loaded with our wounded soldiers, and as I stood on board the latter, among these two masses of men, it was strange to compare those who had so recently met in deadly conflict. I overheard one of our medical officers, on board the *Hero*, in conversation with a number of the rebels around him. He was trying to appeal to their reason, but far greater chance would he have had with so many maniacs. One man among them—no gentleman, by the way, for no rebel gentleman I have met deal in vulgar invectives—was perfectly rabid in his denunciations. He would listen to nothing—accept nothing—attend to no explanations about Butler's "woman" proclamation, &c. He was simply for fighting us to the last man, &c., &c. I never saw this man before, but I venture to prophecy—merely by his talk—that he would desert if he had a chance. I never shall forget the fiendish sneer with which he said: "Some of you fancy you are going to get over us with kindness, and so-forth—but by —— you'll never get over me." That is very evident; for such wild beasts there is nothing but cannon balls and bayonets.

We had a very interesting arrival here last evening, in the persons of officers of our army who had escaped from the rebels. They are:

First Lieut. Henry W. Mayes, Company G, Ninth Kentucky.
Second Lieut. G. W. Brown, Company E, Twenty-third Missouri.
Second Lieut. N. J. Camp, Company F, Twenty-third Missouri.
First Lieut. I. S. Avery(?), Company D, Fourteenth Iowa.
Second Lieut. G. H. Logan, Company I, Fourteenth Iowa.
Second Serg't Rhoads, Company I, Fourteenth Iowa.
Third Serg't Rhoads, Company I, Fourteenth Iowa.

After a confinement of some six weeks at Montgomery, Ala., they were transferred from that place to Macon, Ga., on the 20th May last, and arrived there on the 1st June. Here they remained until the 16th June, when three of them—Lieuts. Mayes, Brown and Camp—made their escape, almost miraculously, on a dark night, followed the next day, (at 3 P. M.,) by the other four, who, however, were not aware of their companions' escape.

The recital of these gentlemen, if fully put to paper, would make quite an interesting little romance; but I have no time for it, nor do I think it wise, as it may teach the enemy how to look out against others who may escape in a similar manner. Suffice it to say, that having found two wretched canoes, some sixteen feet long, they managed, with oars formed out of their canteens and tin pans, to propel themselves along the Ocmulgee, which runs into the Altamaha, and, after a thousand hairbreadth escapes, contrived to get to Altamaha Bay, on the Atlantic coast, landing on Wolf Island, and then at Sapelo Island. There they got on board the *Wamsutta*, which took them to our flag-ship *Florida*, in St. Symond's Sound, and thence they were finally conveyed, by the United States gunboat *Massachusetts*, to Old Point.

These gentlemen have amused us by lifting the curtain to give us a very nice little peep into the interior of the dominions of King Jeff. the First. They assure us that, in spite of all that the rebels may pretend to the contrary, there is a strong Union feeling at Montgomery and Mobile, surpassed only by what exists at Memphis! They say that that Union feeling is only kept down by main force, that the whole place is under military control; military officers seizing everything belonging to the people and *compelling* them to take their worthless shinplasters in return. They assert, moreover, that there is such strict surveillance of the Press that even officers have a difficulty in getting a newspaper when there is anything to *hide from the public*, but that there is no difficulty when they have gained any advantage over us. In spite of this the papers were often very plain spoken,—that they grumbled loudly against Jeff. Davis & Co.; one of them going far enough to call him an "*incubus*." The general impression, both at Montgomery and Macon, was that if we took Richmond *the game was over!*

As to the social and commercial state of matters the following is a list of a few ordinary things I took down at their dictation:

Common one dollar shoes	$4 00
Calfskin boots	25 00
Flour, per barrel	30 00(?)
Sugar, per lb	0 50
Eggs, per dozen	0 50
Green tea, per lb	6 00
Coffee, per lb. (none to be had)	1 50
Mess beef, per barrel	45 00
Mess pork, per barrel	50 00
Foolscap paper, per ream	25 00
Commonest molasses	1 85(?)
A $6 common coat	30 00

These prices, they said, were what ruled at the time New-Orleans was taken. Since then *they have been gradually rising!* And yet we hear of a last ditch somewhere, and of this war lasting ten years!

No war news of consequence at the time of mailing. NEMO.

A Dearth of News—Sick and Wounded Soldiers—Gen. Burnside and Staff at Old Point—A Transport Fired Into on the James River, &c.

Old Point, Monday, July 7, 1862.

There is a perfect dearth of any news of consequence here, up to this time—2 P. M. The burning sun is shining upon us with tropical fervor; the thermometer, at one place, standing at nearly 100 degrees in the shade. It is just one of those days when sweltering man and beast are glad to escape from toil and take refuge in cool, shady nooks, and when the best and most enduring of correspondents are fit for nothing but sherry cobblers and going to sleep.

The *Elm City* arrived from Harrison's Landing this morning, with some 500 sick and wounded, but instead of coming up to the wharf, laid far out in the Roads to take in coal, and then proceeded to New-York. I made every possible effort to obtain a list of her sick and wounded—even hiring a boat on purpose to convey me on board of her; but all to no purpose. When I got there I was informed by one of the physicians in charge, that the list had been sent to Dr. Cuyler, the Medical Director at the Fort, by the Quartermaster of the vessel. On returning to Dr. C., whom I had seen immediately before, I found that no such list had reached him, and has not done so up to this moment.

The fact is that in spite of Dr. Cuyler's repeated orders, and the herculean efforts he is perpetually making to obtain *immediate* and correct lists of all the wounded and sick that are brought, it seems impossible for him to obtain them. Whether it be the result of sheer negligence, or of any hocus-pocus arrangements, I know not; but it is quite certain that public interests are not benefited when a newspaper correspondent is impeded in his efforts to lay the names of some 500 sick and wounded soldiers before their agonized and expectant friends at home. Dr. Cuyler is determined not to let the matter rest until he gets it into shape; and it is to be hoped he will succeed. Correct lists should be made out on board during the passage of the vessel, and, the very instant she arrives, a fair copy should be placed in the hands of the Medical Director of this Department.

Gen. McClellan's proclamation was being freely circulated here, at the same time, if not before, it was probably stirring all New-York up with an important "Extra." It was received here with the greatest enthusiasm, and all expressed a hope that there was truth in the very current rumor that our young General is to be raised to the rank of Lieutenant-General. There is not a word in that proclamation which the whole army and people will not indorse.

We have been now two whole days without any New-York papers, which makes a considerable inroad into the life of the place. July 4 is a holiday with your printers, which accounts for no Saturday papers, and the Sunday came immediately on the top of that.

A negro was shot here yesterday in attempting to break through military orders. He was attempting to cross over to Hampton, when the guard challenged him. The negro refused to answer again and again, upon which the sentinel leveled his gun and fired at him.

The steamer *Alice Price*, Burnside's flag-boat, from North Carolina, has come in, with the General and Staff on board. What this denotes you will soon hear. Everybody here, however, spontaneously agree that his apparition among us can only bode good. Reinforcements of cavalry and infantry have also gone up—but whence, where, and what numbers I am not at liberty to say. Those who left headquarters as late as this morning, say that all is quiet, cheerful and confident there.

Three cases of sun-stroke have been brought to the Hygeia Hospital.

Four O'clock P. M.—Intelligence has just been received of the rebels having fired upon one of our transports going up the James River with troops last evening. I have no time to get full particulars before the mail leaves, but the event is said to have occurred three miles below Harrison's Landing; and, after several shots, only one of our men was wounded in the leg. The *Empire City* is this moment coming up with part of Burnside's men on board. NEMO.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Continued Bombardment of Vicksburgh—Affairs in Arkansas—Movements of the Rebels in Mississippi, &c.

Cairo, Tuesday, June 8.

The steamer *Sunshine*, from Vicksburgh the 3d, has arrived. The bombardment was continued. The town was deserted except by the military.

The news from White River, Ark., is not encouraging. Col. Fitch still holds St. Charles. No relief had yet reached Gen. Curtis. The whole country bordering on White River is reported in arms, except those flying from the conscription, which is enforced in the most rigorous manner. Boats are frequently fired on from the shore.

The *Grenada Appeal* of the 3d says that large numbers of Confederate troops have gone from Tupelo to Water Valley, forty miles south of Holly Springs.

Breckinridge's Division has gone to Vicksburgh.

A large number of Mississippi troops have gone to Richmond.

Nearly all the Government stores have been removed from Grenada to a place occupied by 2,000 or 3,000 rebels. They have burned all the trestle-work of the bridges between Memphis and Coldwater.

Gen. Hindman has issued an appeal to the people of Arkansas, and says that he intends to annoy the enemy in every possible way, and asks the people to do their part.

The Little Rock *Gazette*, of the 28th, says that the Federals have evacuated Ludlay Bay and St. Charles, and the whole lower White River, and have gone in the direction of Memphis.

Gen. Curtis left Batesville and crossed Black River, and is supposed to be making toward Cache Bridges, with a view to reaching the Mississippi River, via Crowley's Ridge.

FROM THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

Dispatches to the Navy Department—Operations at Baton Rouge, Vicksburgh, &c.

Washington, Tuesday, July 8.

The Navy Department has received dispatches dated United States steam sloop Brooklyn, off Vicksburgh, June 22. The following is from Capt. Craven to Commodore Farragut:

Sir: In obedience to your orders of the 13th, I left Baton Rouge, on my way up the river, at 1 P. M. of that day. On the 14th, at 9 P. M., I sent the Marine Guard and a party of seamen, in all about 100 men, under charge of Lieut. Lowry, at Bayou Sara, for the purpose of destroying the telegraph apparatus, and cutting the wires, and with orders to inform the authorities of that town that we were on the river for the purpose of enforcing the laws of our common country, and protecting its loyal citizens, and at the same time to warn them that if any hostile demonstrations were made upon our vessels or transports as they passed in front of their town by the thieves and murderers, yclept "guerrillas," the town would be held responsible for it, and at least be laid under contribution, if not dealt with more severely. About 11 in the morning, Lieut. Lowry returned with his party to the ship, having thoroughly accomplished his work, excepting securing the telegraph apparatus, which had been removed but a few minutes before he landed. About half a mile of the wire was cut and brought aboard, and the vitriol and batteries destroyed. The people ashore seemed to be peaceably disposed, were quite civil, and made no disrespectful demonstrations. The Mayor or Chief Magistrate informed Lowry that but two or three days previous to our arrival the town had been visited by bands of guerrillas; that they had committed many outrages against law and order, and he had arrested a Lieutenant who commanded the party, but he was rescued by his men and borne off to the woods. He represented these guerrillas as a lawless set of men, whom the inhabitants of the country and small towns had greater dread of than for the visits of our navy or even our army; and he hoped we would not hold him responsible for the acts of a cut-throat band. Before leaving shore, Lowry, with the flag of our Union at the head of his party, and to the tune of "Yankee Doodle," marched through several of the principal streets. We passed Natchez at about 10½ of the morning of the 16th. On the morning of the 17th the *Richmond* joined us, and at about 9½ of that morning we passed Rodney. We arrived at our present anchorage on the 18th, at 11½ in the morning. Nowhere on our route were we molested, and I saw no change in the aspect of things since our last trip, excepting at Grand Gulf. The town there was riddled by shot, and then destroyed by fire. On a small hill just to the right of the town, was a small earthwork which had been only recently thrown up, and was capable of receiving three or four small field-pieces. It, as well as the town, was entirely deserted.

On the 20th inst. Commander Porter arrived here with ten of his mortarboats. Yesterday the *Miami* arrived with another, and this afternoon four others were towed up. Commander Porter informed me that his flotilla was fired upon at Ellis Cliffs, and that it is the intention of the rebels to mount a troublesome battery at that place; also at Quitman's Landing, as he learned at a farm-house coming up. The boats which arrived this morning were fired at from Ellis Cliffs and on the Empire Parish. One was hit two or three times, one shot temporarily disabling one of her boilers. Yesterday morning I sent the *Oneida* and *Winona* to look after these places. To-morrow I shall send the *Katahdin* to convey the two boats as far as Baton Rouge, or until she meets you. Here at Vicksburgh the rebels appear to be quite busy in extending and fortifying their works, and it is said they have some 10,000 troops quartered in and about the town.

Affairs in Albany.

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

Albany, Tuesday, July 8.

Fernando Wood, Gov. Hunt, and Gov. Seymour are in town at the Delavan House.

The meeting of the Democratic State Committee takes place at the Delavan House to-morrow.

Franklin B. Hough, of Albany, has been appointed Surgeon of the Ninety-seventh Regiment.

Gov. Morgan returned at noon to-day.

IMPORTANT FROM NASSAU.

Seizure of the Privateer Oreto by a British Man-of-War.

Capt. Semmes of the Sumter in Command.

CONFEDERATE STEAMER CECILE WRECKED.

Unsuccessful Attempt of the Nashville and the Kate to Run the Blockade.

The brig *Lucy Darling*, [illegible], Capt. Lounes(?), from Nassau on June [illegible], with cargo to J. Eneas(?), arrived yesterday. On July 5, twenty miles northeast from Smith's Island light, passed a large ship, in tow of a steamer, steering [illegible].

The steamer *Oreto*, built in England for a man-of-war, was under seizure by Capt. [illegible], of H. B. M. ship *Greyhound*, and a prize crew was on board. When seized, she was under command of Capt. Semmes, formerly of the *Sumter*.

The steamer *Cecile*, for Charleston, with munitions of war, ran on a rock off northeast point of Abaco, and sank in four fathoms water. She became a total wreck. The wreckers have saved the greater part of her cargo, in a damaged condition, and it was sold at auction on the 26th and 27th of June. Among the articles saved were six small brass cannon, [illegible] boxes, and marked "Wels."(?)

The steamers *Nashville* and *Kate* sailed on the [illegible] for New-Inlet, N. C., and both were chased back. The *Nashville* getting into Gun Cay, [illegible], and the *Kate* into [illegible].

The *Lucy Darling* left at Nassau the steamers *Herald*, from England, for Charleston, S. C.; [illegible]; *Minho*(?), do., for do., do.; [illegible]; *Tubal Cain*, for Charleston, do.; [illegible]; *Emilie*(?), from and for Charleston, ready; [illegible], do., waiting. Capt. Lounes reports that there were two steamers at Cockburn anchorage and two ships off Hog Island, names not known. On June [illegible] a large full-rigged ship, English, [illegible] chant,) making for Nassau; also a large bark, loaded, showing English colors, and bound to Nassau.

The ship *Kearsage*, Capt. Sawyer, from Havana for New-York, with a cargo of sugar, in hogsheads and boxes, fell on her beam-ends in the Gulf Stream, between Florida and Bahama Bank, when the wreckers from Nassau fell in with her, and cut away the mainmast; but the ship would not lighten. They towed her ashore at Biminis, where a portion of her cargo was saved in a damaged condition. The ship when last heard from was bilged. The captain and crew arrived in Nassau on the [illegible] inst., in the schooner *Triumph*.

The *Lucy Darling* brings as passengers Mrs. [illegible] Chambers, Miss Chambers, Miss V. Chambers, Miss Smith, J. O. Smith, John Hughes, [illegible], [illegible] Miller, John Jones, Angus McBean, [illegible].

A PANIC AT FRONT ROYAL.

Front Royal, Tuesday, July 8.

The reports here that one of our wagon trains on the road leading southward, near Flint Hill, was attacked yesterday by 200 rebel bushwhackers caused a panic on a small scale. The attacking party were first believed to be the advance guard of a larger force. Shortly afterward the rebels were dispersed into the mountains, and nothing more was heard of them.

GEN. GEARY'S BRIGADE.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

[illegible], Va., Wednesday, July 2, 1862.

In passing through Perryville en route to Winchester, after fording the Shenandoah at Snicker's Ferry, Gen. Geary made some important arrests. One was a man named William A. James, for abetting the murder of a fugitive Union soldier named Samuel H. Jewell, a Sergeant of the Eighth New-York Regiment; also, Daniel H. Sowers and [illegible] and Cyrus McCormick, who, upon the day after the Front Royal fight, arrested two members of [illegible] Pennsylvania Battery, who had been taken in the Front Royal engagement on May 23, and made their escape from imprisonment. Hungry and worn, they reached the Shenandoah, at Snicker's Ferry, where Sowers and his comrades went to them and proffered them with promises of protection and food, and, getting their weapons from them, delivered them over to the enemy's pickets. Also, [illegible], a paid spy of the enemy. These men were all sent forward in custody.

Gen. Geary's command, upon its arrival at Middletown, encamped immediately opposite the headquarters ([illegible]) of Maj.-Gen. Banks, where, the evening of the 28th, the fine band of the Twenty-eighth Regiment serenaded the latter General.

Considerable reconnoissance has been going on in the Valley of the Shenandoah, looking for the position and intentions of the enemy, who is thought to be watching an opportunity to reopen hostilities against our army. Before daylight yesterday morning [illegible] Geary's command was thrown in the advance, and moved from Middletown down to the North Branch of the Shenandoah. They proceeded up the Big Fort Valley for some distance, and came upon a body of about eight hundred infantry and a battery of artillery, supposed to be the advance of either Jackson or Ewell. Geary's advance guard of First Virginia Cavalry fell upon an ambuscade of the enemy near Fort Furnace, and a skirmish ensued, in which two of the cavalry were wounded, not fatally, and the rebels were driven from the rocks and [illegible], by which they were sheltered, by a vigorous return fire. The casualties of the enemy are not known. Geary's troops are now holding the ground they have gained in the Big Fort Valley, which is the highway between [illegible] Massanutten and a range of [illegible] mountains to the westward.

This reconnoissance in force, from indications at present, is likely to reveal the position of the rebel army, known to be laying back for an opportunity to strike a blow. It seems to be the determination to seek Jackson out, instead of waiting for him to attack our forces.

The New Commander of the Arago.

At a meeting of the passengers on board the United States Mail steamship *Arago*, held the evening of July 4, 1862, Lieut. Fengar, [illegible], Chairman, and Jas. A. [illegible], Secretary, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have witnessed with great pleasure the attention and kindly care manifested by Capt. Henry S. Gadsden to the large number of sick and wounded soldiers on board. He has given every aid to Dr. [illegible], the efficient Surgeon in charge, and has provided them with every delicacy and nourishment that the ship afforded. Every effort has been made by him to make their condition as comfortable and pleasant as their feelings would permit.

Resolved, That we are under deep and lasting obligations to Capt. Gadsden for his gentlemanly kindness and courtesy during the voyage, for his constant and unremitting attention to the comfort of the passengers, and his efforts to make the passage agreeable and pleasant; and for the generous manner in which he volunteered and freely gave to us the use of the steamer's crew, guns and ammunition, to assist in the proper celebration of this day. We regret to leave him, but shall ever remember his kindness with the most grateful emotions.

Resolved, That our thanks are due to the officers of the ship for the prompt and cheerful manner in which they contributed to our comfort.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the leading newspapers in the City of New-York, and a copy thereof be sent to Capt. Gadsden.

COL. JNO. D. RUST, (U. S. A.,)
LIEUT. A. A. FENGAR, (U. S. R.,) } Committee.
LEON ABBETT.

The French Princes.

Boston, Tuesday, July 8.

The French Princes, now here, respectfully decline public hospitalities and courtesies tendered by the Mayor. They speak of Gen. McClellan and his army in the highest terms.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

THE FIRST OF THE SERIES OF GREAT BATTLES.

The Battle on the Left—Hooker's Division and the Hardships it has Undergone—A Double Victory in one Day—An Unfortunate Order—Our Losses and those of the Enemy—Incidents.

[illegible]

[illegible], Thursday, June 26, 1862.

On the [illegible] orders were received from Gen. Hooker for the First and Second Brigades in his Division, the Third being at that time on duty as [illegible] the following morning to the front of our lines. Everything was got in readiness for the march during the night, and our troops firmly believed that the auspicious hour for the advance [illegible] had arrived. In spite of the incessant duty delegated to Hooker's Division—they having fought the battles, dug the trenches, leveled the parallels, done picket duty when danger lurked in [illegible] the fatigue of such a campaign, the heroes of Yorktown, Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks, and a dozen skirmishes [illegible] regimental line with alacrity and enthusiasm long before the time [illegible]. Soldiers in the temporary hospitals, scarcely convalescent, became animated with the hope of being among the foremost [illegible] and took their old positions in [illegible], against the advice of the doctors, determined to win the day or leave their bodies on the field.

[illegible] OF THE TROOPS.

At [illegible] the troops reached the front and were formed in line of battle on our old picket line, at the edge of the woods in front of the twin houses. The First Brigade, under Gen. Grover, forming the left wing [illegible], and the Second Brigade, (Excelsior) under Gen. Sickles, forming the right wing. Grover's left was supported by Kearney's Division, and Sickles' right, from some cause or other, was not supported until near [illegible] o'clock in the afternoon, [illegible] having been made by Sumner's [illegible].

THE ADVANCE.

Two companies from each regiment were now thrown forward as skirmishers, and the order received to advance. The skirmishers pressed forward [illegible] supporting distance by their respective regiments. After advancing about [illegible] yards in the woods, the enemy opened fire on our extreme left. Two or three volleys were expended, when the fire became scattered and desultory, lasting probably a half an hour, when the enemy retired.

The enemy immediately after the [illegible] of their [illegible] opened a heavy fire on the right as they were advancing cautiously through the woods. The dense underbrush and swampy morass, together with the galling fire of the enemy, rendered the advance [illegible] slow and difficult. The men were [illegible] to load and return the fire when waist-deep in water and mud, yet gallantly they went [illegible] the ground inch by inch, repelling the enemy with a determined fire and steady front until they [illegible] the belt of wood and reached the [illegible], driving the enemy before them.

Having attained this desirable position, at a cost of many a brave [illegible] by both the left and right wings, orders were received for the two brigades to fall back [illegible], predicated upon reports said to have arrived at headquarters, that the brigades were [illegible] and supposed to be without proper [illegible]. The brigades immediately retraced their steps over the [illegible] ground with hearts [illegible]. The order appeared so much at variance with the plain sound common-sense of men, that the soldiers, and even their officers, murmured their disapprobation at what appeared a wanton sacrifice of life. To retreat when they had driven and defeated the enemy at every point, and gained a position often envied by our forces, was too [illegible] for matter-of-fact minds to understand.

[illegible]

As the brigades were returning through the woods, they were met by the Thirty-eighth New-York and another regiment belonging to Birney's Brigade, under command of Col. J. H. Hobart Ward, that intrepid and heroic soldier, who has participated in every engagement in Virginia, from Bull's Run to the [illegible].

Gen. McClellan, with his Staff, arrived at this juncture, and assumed the command in person. Gens. Heintzelman and Hooker were present, and had been at the front since the advance of the forces. I might here mention that when the order was received by Gen. Sickles to fall back, it appeared so inconsistent with the science of military warfare, that he dispatched one of his aids to remonstrate with Gen. [illegible] against surrendering his advantageous position, when Gen. Hooker, who appeared equally [illegible], showed the order he had received. It [illegible] by Gen. Marcy; of course, no alternative [illegible]. The order was imperative, without any discretionary power being vested in the division commander.

Gen. McClellan on being made acquainted with the state of affairs, countermanded the order of Gen. Marcy and ordered the brigades to regain the position they had abandoned.

THE SECOND ADVANCE.

Immediately after receiving the orders of Gen. McClellan, the troops wheeled about and commenced the second advance, to recover the ground lost. In the meantime, the enemy, thinking we had retreated and gave up the vantage ground, pressed forward their pickets with strong supports, and occupied [illegible] their original lines.

This movement was so unexpected to the rebels that they retired, disputing with less determination [illegible] of our troops. Our sudden appearance [illegible] after an apparent retreat, surprised and confounded the enemy, and the result was, our second advance was not as hotly contested as the first. It seemed [illegible] had been infused into the men, and they [illegible] to each other for their withdrawal as a mistake of some one.

Gen. [illegible] opened one of his batteries of rifled [illegible] and shelled the woods in advance of our [illegible]. [illegible] sent forward one section of a battery of [illegible], which advanced on the Williamsburgh road to [illegible] the centre of the woods. Arriving there, they immediately opened fire on the enemy's [illegible] supports, who were drawn up in line of battle, compelling them to evacuate the woods, and take up a position in the open field, beyond. The rebels brought out, in the Williamsburgh road, two sections of a rifled battery, to reply to our Napoleon guns, [illegible] an enfilading fire, which was prevented from being successful by a rapid movement of our forces. The enemy then ranged their pieces down the Williamsburgh road, and kept up an amusing fusilade for a half an hour, doing no damage to our men, but throwing the mud from the marshy swamps in every direction. During this action, our troops advanced to the positions formerly held previous to their withdrawal, and posted their pickets in the edge of the woods, fronting a series of rebel rifle-pits in the wheat-field.

Gen. Kearney's Division, to the left of Grover's Brigade, advanced to a parallel line with Hooker's Division. The Twentieth Indiana, Col. Brown, and the Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. Hays, engaged the enemy. The fighting was quite sharp. The volleys from both sides were, at one period, terrific. Almost all the enemy's fire appeared to come from a brigade front. The regiments moved forward briskly, the enemy retreating as they advanced; reaching the desired position, they halted and threw out their pickets. Kearney's loss, considering the heavy firing of the enemy, was comparatively trifling.

A GAP IN OUR LINES.

On Hooker's right a gap was found in our lines, nearly three-quarters of a mile, which should have been promptly filled by Sumner, but it was not until 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon that a force was sent from his corps to connect the lines. Why this gap should have remained open for nine hours, I am utterly at loss to divine; perhaps the official reports will throw some light upon the matter. That blame rests somewhere there can be no doubt; an evil so important demands investigation.

CLOSE OF THE BATTLE.

A rambling picket fire was kept up until within a half an hour of the brigades being relieved, (about 8 P. M.) Up to that time an occasional sally would be made by the rebels on some portion of our front, but they were driven back [illegible] punishment than they [illegible].

THE [illegible] TO [illegible].

Our picket line now fronts on open field, a mile nearer to Richmond than we were on the morning of the fight. No swamps or thick wooded land, of any importance, now retard our march to the rebel Capital. True, the enemy have redoubts and earthworks thrown up a short distance further in our front, but they are now unmasked, and their reduction is a question of a few days.

Some [illegible] the [illegible] to [illegible] us for our loss. I confess myself, if we are to gain each mile to Richmond at such a cost of human life, the future looks gloomy indeed. The forces of Kearney and Hooker have become greatly reduced by sickness and casualties. It seems to be their fortune to bear the brunt of every battle. I heard an officer on Gen. McClellan's staff remark: "Let Hooker go where he will, he invariably meets the enemy, and always in superior force."

THE REBEL FORCE.

The rebel force was estimated at twenty-five to thirty thousand, directly in Hooker and Kearney's front. Only two regiments of Kearney's were actually engaged—Twentieth Indiana, and Sixty-third Pennsylvania; parts of the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Regiments, Excelsior Brigade, and the First, Eleventh, Sixteenth Massachusetts, Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania, and Twentieth New-York, probably in the aggregate eight thousand men. They were on the field twelve hours exposed to the deadly fire of the enemy's musketry and shell.

OUR LOSS.

Our entire loss in killed, wounded and missing, will not fall much short of six hundred. We had few killed outright. A large proportion of our men were only wounded slightly. Of the missing, a few have come in this morning. It is known that the enemy took no prisoners, which speaks well for the order in which our men advanced. The rebel loss I have no means of knowing. It was certainly greater than ours, as some of our shell were seen to fall in the midst of their regiments while resting in battle front. We also took several prisoners. They belonged to Georgia, Alabama, and Virginia regiments, and appeared highly delighted at falling into the humane hands of the Union soldiers.

THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE WOUNDED.

For the first time since my experience on the Peninsula, the wounded received proper attention, and were quickly removed from the field. A small house, in the rear and to the right of the twin houses, was used for the amputation of limbs and dressing of wounds, under the care of Dr. Calhoun, Surgeon of the Fifth Excelsior Regiment, who was laborious in his endeavors to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded. Several skillful amputations were made by him.

At Peach Orchard Station, a corps of doctors were in attendance, some volunteers, working most indefatigably, dressing wounds and affording the patients every comfort. Drs. Thos. Sim, C. K. Irwin, M. H. Burton, C. C. Jewett and Denniston, deserve especial mention. Cars were provided and the wounded carefully removed, and sent to the steamer at the White House.

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

One of Gen. Palmer's Aids, a young man, lost an arm by a shell. It hung dangling, when Capt. O. H. Hart, Assistant Adjutant-General, of Sickles' Brigade, suggested it should be temporarily tied up. "I wish it could be fixed to prevent pain. I know I must lose it," he replied.

A officer sat down behind a tree to rest during a lull. A shell from the rebels came whizzing along, struck the tree, splitting it in the centre, and dashed out the brains of the officer seated on the other side.

Capts. W. H. Lawrence and Dickinson, of Hooker's Staff, lost their horses. Capt. Lawrence was standing on the ground, leaning against the side of his horse, when a Minié ball struck the horse, killing it instantly. Dickinson's horse was killed by a shell.

Several soldiers were killed and wounded near where Gens. Hooker and Sickles were standing. Gen. Grover had a rather narrow escape from the fragments of a shell.

Col. C. K. Graham, of the Fifth Excelsior, had a ball through his coat. Capt. O. H. Hart and Lieut. H. E. Tremain, and Capt. W. B. Chester, Aids to Gen. Sickles, were exposed to a raking fire of the enemy in carrying out the General's orders to the commandants of regiments. They fortunately escaped unhurt.

At the first advance in the morning four companies of the Second Excelsior broke and were retreating. From all accounts it appears some one gave the order to "Fall back," "That they were flanked." Gen. Sickles heard the order but could not tell who gave it. As he saw them retreating he sprang forward with a voice of indignation and immediately rallied them. It was no fault of the men when they broke; some one gave an order to fall back, who it was no one knows. Col. Hall was to the right of his regiment at the time, and was unaware of his line breaking until some of the men had retreated some distance. He then confronted those retreating and rallied them. Dr. Prentice, of the Fourth Regiment Excelsior, remained at our extreme front during the heat of the battle, dressing the wounds of the soldiers, exposed to all the dangers.

A wounded soldier was returning from the front limping—he had been shot in the leg. A straggling private, desirous of having a good excuse for going to the rear, caught hold of the limping soldier to support him. The soldier, divining his motive for rendering him assistance, refused to allow him to support him, saying he could help himself, and with a scathing rebuke told the private to go to the front and fight for his country's glory.

One man in the Fourth Regiment, Excelsior Brigade, lost both his legs and arms by a shell.

A private in the Fifth Excelsior was shot in the foot by a Minié ball, when the surgeon extracted it. He rose up on his haunches, and taking the ball out of the Surgeon's fingers, philosophically took out his purse and deposited the ball safely in it, saying, as he put it in his pocket, "I wouldn't take anything for that."

I send you the official list of the loss in the Excelsior Brigade. Kearney's and the rest of Hooker's Division have not yet sent their reports in. To-morrow I will forward the total loss, with names, &c.

The enemy attacked our pickets in force this morning and poured in a heavy fire. Our pickets fell back a little, but, on the supporters coming up, assumed their former positions. Our loss was one killed and three wounded. Scarcely any firing worth mentioning has occurred on either side to-day.

Capt. Moany, a valuable and efficient officer belonging to the Fifth Regiment Excelsior Brigade, died at the division hospital of typhoid fever. His body has been embalmed and sent to his parents in New-York City. M.

LIST OF KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING IN THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Killed.

D. S. Rowe, A. P. Tucker, F. Melvin.

Wounded.

Sergt. Daniel C. Rodgers, Corp. Robt. McKenstry, Corp. N. L. Deramo, Corp. I. G. Timmons, H. Simons, M. Worthington, John Kelly, Conrad Wagoner, Corp. Thos. Rochfort, Capt. J. M. Longwell.

Missing—Florence McGill.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

Killed.

Corp. Samuel Watson, Thos. Burns.

Wounded.

John Cody, Corp. Gustave Deport, Edward Gillier, Victor Civoux, Adam Toll, Eugene Heirreman, Louis Wolfski, John Demoraux, Martin Moore, Patrick Smith, Henry Dykenhart, Samuel Johnston, Corp. Gus. H. Mann, Charles Moulton, Harlan P. Goddard, Charles Larben, Sergt. Samuel Taft, Alex. Margery, John Birmingham, Corp. Francis Bradley, George A. Cowan, Wm. Henderson, Henry Morton, Sergt. Michael McIntire, Michael Ainsworth, Henry McDonald, Chas. McDevitt, Chas. Thibedeau.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Killed.

Alfred Walraven, Michael Gleason.

Wounded.

Lieut. John Phelan, Sergt. John Manning, Sergt. Wm. Deveraux, Patrick Donney, John Murphy, Firman Moffat, John Smith, Michael Crowley, Thos. Lace, Richard Crane, Dennis Hogan, Michael McCarthy, Joseph A. Kent, Patrick McKenna, James Duffey, James H. Crompton, James W. Nichols, John Gill, Sergt. Wm. Cummings, Sergt. Thos. Madden, Thos. V. Cast, Geo. R. Stoll, Peter Kemmer, Michael Seaine, John McColgan.

Missing.

D. [illegible] Hecker.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Wounded.

Leroy [illegible], Peter Folder, Jacob [illegible], Wm. C[illegible], [illegible], Sergt. W. D. Hall, Corp. C. T. Bandle, Alvin Barrows, Milton S. Bacon, Patrick Boyle, Ambrose Cross, Charles Mason, Michael Maloney, Austin Worthing, [illegible] Taylor, [illegible], Sergt. W. J. [illegible], Corp. Jos. Harris, Wm. Trenton, Daniel E. McLean, Joseph Welsh, Thos. Devereaux, Harvey Sullivan.

Missing.

Peter Jost, Adam Remmer, Sergt. Ad. Becker, John Hartman, Wm. Rohl.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed, 7; wounded, 67; missing, [illegible].

SECOND REGIMENT.

Killed.

G. Boughton, E. Gleason, Corp. R. Whitaker.

Wounded.

J. Murphy, N. Tracy, P. McGovern, M. Taite, T. Brady, Sergt. R. Easterly, W. Manfeston, J. Barrett, G. Seibolt, J. Gallagher, J. Rodner, T. Brennan, J. McCarty, T. Crue, A. Fox, W. Williamson, H. Quinn, Corp. T. Hagan, J. Bell, D. Mulady, Corp. T. Rafferty, Corp. J. S. Langley, J. Hartigan, P. McGrath, C. P. Hayes, O. Turner, M. Sheridan, J. Crisswell, T. Starr.

Missing.

Sergt. T. Denny, Corp. W. Ward, D. Shields, J. Smith.

List of Sick and Wounded on Board the Knickerbocker, Arrived at Old Point from James River, July 6, Bound to New-York and Philadelphia.

Wm. Johnson, Co. K, 27th N. Y.—wounded in hand.
Wm. Morgan, Co. H, 40th N. Y.—wounded in hand.
Benj. Brace, Co. K, 74th N. Y.—debility.
Michael Harrigan, Co. D, 93d N. Y.—rheumatism.
John Burns, Co. D, 93d N. Y.—rheumatism.
Wm. A. Johnson, Co. G, 20th Mass.—wound in thigh.
Chas. W. Haskill, Co. C, 1st Minn.—wound in hand.
John G. Lawrence, Co. F, 31st Penn.—sore eyes.
Henry Regis, Co. B, 103d Penn.—debility.
Charles C. Hall, Co. A, 64th N. Y.—diarrhœa.
M. P. Hatch, musician, 20th Mass.—diarrhœa.
Jas. H. Simonson, Co. G, 8th N. Y.—rheumatism.
Dan. Welsh, Co. G, 5th Cavalry—discharged.
Wm. Sippel, Co. I, 101st New-York—debility.
Wm. Grimes, Co. C, 8th New-York—debility.
John Cannedy, Co. G, 71st N. Y.—lame in back.
James O'Cain, Co. D, 2d Pa.—dislocated shoulder.
F. J. Shouler, Co. G, 14th N. Y.—wound in arm.
Wm. A. Harnuaden, drummer, Co. M, 72d Penn.—debility.
Francis Baxter, Co. I, 69th Penn.—debility.
Wash. Steel, Co. H, 23d Penn.—debility.
Geo. W. Henshaw, Co. E, 103d Pa.—rheumatism.
Sergt. Wm. N. Boer, Co. C, 103d Penn.—fever.
James Kelly, Co. C, 25th N. Y.—wound in hip.
S. V. R. Bigelow, Co. G, 96th N. Y.—rheumatism.
Wm. McElfresh, Co. C, 103d Penn.—fever.
Wm. Ginkel, Co. H, 103d Penn.—rheumatism.
S. K. Chamberlain, Co. G, 101st Penn.—intermittent fever.
Harry Shepler, Co. G, 101st Penn.—intermittent fever.
James Hayes, Co. K, 23d N. Y.—fractured leg.
James O. Leman, Co. C, 62d Ohio—fever.
Nelson Peterson, Co. G, 64th New-York—kidney diseased.
J. M. Fleming, Co. E, 52d Penn.—rheumatism.
George W. Roth, Co. F, 103d Penn.—rheumatism.
Corp. Wm. Leech, Co. C, 103d Penn.—fever.
John Wilson, Co. E, 103d Penn.—fever.
Alex. Lauber, Co. D, 95th Penn.—scalded foot.
Richard Reed, 72d New-York—internal injury.
Sergt. Wm. Burkle, Co. D, 73d N. Y.—bleeding at lungs.
John Maxfield, Co. B, 72d Penn.—rheumatism.
John McFarlin, Co. K, 96th New-York—debility.
J. D. Ward, Co. I, 64th New-York—fever.
Alex. C. Rood, Co. I, 37th N. Y.—fever and ague.
Alex. V. Lang, Co. I, 37th New-York—diarrhœa.
Thaddeus L. Duel, Co. E, 64th New-York—fever.
Daniel McKeever, Co. E, 36th N. Y.—knee.
Levi Young, Co. E, 64th New-York—debility.
Wm. Abernethy, Co. D, 11th Massachusetts—fever.
Thomas P. Connell, Co. E, 7th Virginia—knee.
Howard M. Ranlett, (hospital steward,) 64th New-York—dysentery.
Capt. H. L. Jones, Co. B, 64th N. Y.—rheumatism.
R. F. Lincoln, Co. H, 64th New-York—debility.
George Ira, Co. C, 31st New-York—both legs.
Wesley McCafferty, Co. D, 100th N. Y.—fever.
R. M. McElpatrick, Co. I, 103d Penn.—debility.
Rufus Washburne, Jr., Co. A, 64th N. Y.—diarrhœa.
Pat. Moran, Co. H, 14th N. Y.—diarrhœa.
Jacob Farr, Co. K, 2d Vermont—fever.
Hartwell E. Collins, Co. G, 2d Vermont—fever.
Edgar R. Vickery, Co. I, 49th N. Y.—weak eyes.
John Wyon, Co. H, 103d Penn.—rheumatism.
Sylvester Putnam, Co. E, 52d Pa.—kidney compl't.
John R. Shaffer, Co. D, 105th Pa.—kidney compl't.
George Winters, Co. F, 98th N. Y.—kidney compl't.
Thos. Turner, Co. F, 61st N. Y.—rheumatism.
Riley Salmon, Co. I, 14th New-York—hand.
Chas. R. Wells, Co. H, 61st New-York—debility.
James Shay, Co. K, 15th Mass.—typhus fever.
Henry Roesch, Co. B, 42d New-York—leg.
Frank McCambridge, Co. D, 15th Mass.—typhus.
Richard Robinson, Co. B, 53d Penn.—rheumatism.
Henry J. Taylor, Battery H, 1st N. Y. Art.—dysentery.
R. Ingraham, Co. E, 11th Massachusetts—fever.
George E. Hale, (artificer,) Co. H, 1st New-York Artillery—diarrhœa.
Philo Beard, Co. D, 11th Maine—fever.
J. W. Cross, Co. I, 1[illegible] Pennsylvania—typhus.
George J. Rock, Co. G, 101st Penn.—rheumatism.
Sergt. George Wieber, 1st New-York Art.—debility.
S. G. Corbin, band, 42d New-York—debility.
Bernhard Weber, Co. D, 1st N. Y. Artillery—typhus.
John Gortrick, Co. A, 4th Michigan—wound in leg.
Lawrence McGorman, Co. E, 2d Excelsior—foot.
Wm. W. Everett, Co. F, 53d Penn.—shoulder.
James Quinlon, Co. A, 11th Massachusetts—leg.
John E. Hawk, Co. D, 62d Pennsylvania—leg.
Louis Londonberger, band, 23d Pennsylvania—cramp in stomach.
Frome Hatt, Co. I, 67th Ohio—leg, badly.
Samuel Smith, Co. D, 103d Penn.—diarrhœa.
Corp. Chas. Arnold, Co. I, 8th N. Y.—convulsions.
Valentine Long, Co. B, 1st New-York—arm.
Owen Silk, Co. B, 61st New-York—lost an arm.
John Leitch, band, 9th Massachusetts—leg.
Dennis Maynord—died of heart disease.
John Lamport, Co. F, 57th New-York—gunshot, hand and foot.
Corp. B. P. McSheen, Co. D, 74th New-York—contusion of back.
Corp. Wm. Gall, Co. I, 31st New-York—fever.
Benj'n Bruce, Co. K, 74th N. Y.—contusion, back.
William Slick, Co. G, 101st Pennsylvania—phthisic.
Sergt. Joseph Tom, Co. K, 103d Penn—fever.
Corp. Ebens Shepherd, Co. K, 49th N. Y.—debility.
J. Lang, Co. E, 49th N. Y.—gunshot, hand and foot.
J. Robins, Co. E, 34th N. Y.—hand and arm shot.
Corp. Wm. Beachly, Co. E, 103d Penn.—fever.
Thos. Byers, Co. E, 103d Penn.—fever.
James E. Rolston, Co. E, 103d Penn.—debility.
F. McNay, Co. I, 69th N. Y.—bay. wd. hnd. and arm.
Andrew Donovan, Co. K, 73d N. Y.—fever.
Michael Gleeson, Co. K, 73d N. Y.—rheumatism.
C. Cassady, Co. K, 73d N. Y.—shot in hand and arm.
Andrew Polerdy, Co. H, 8th N. Y.—int. fever.
Wm. Sullivan, Co. B, 9th Mass.—lost arm.
Sergt. Wm. H. Whinne, Co. B, 32d N. Y.—fever.
Corp. T. O'Reilly, Co. G, 1st N. Y.—scorbutis.
Surey G. Beamly, Co. K, 98th N. Y.—debility.
M. S. Gart, Co. K, 1st Ber. S. S.—gunshot in arm.
Patrick Huron, Co. H, 9th Mass.—gunshot, foot.
John Venton, Co. G, 31st Penn.—gunshot, hand.
Wm. A. Johnson, Co. G, 20th Mass.—gunshot, thigh.
M. Barton, Co. D, 27th N. Y.—gunshot, hand.
James T. Gaskell, Co. C, 31st N. Y.—gunshot, hand.
Wm. Curry, Co. A, 44th N. Y.—gunshot, arm.
Wm. Johnson, Co. K, 27th N. Y.—gunshot, hand.
C. Harnberger, Co. D, 1st P. R. V. C.—gunshot, leg.
2d Corp. J. Bell, Co. I, 74th N. Y.—gunshot, jaw.
M. Minehan, Co. C, 9th Mass.—gunshot, thigh.
Lieut. C. Alvord, Jr., Co. B, 11th Me.—rheumatism.
Capt. H. C. Beatty, Co. I, 3d P. R.—slight wd., leg.
W. Lyle, Co. B, 93d New-York—rheumatism.
John Ryley, Co. I, 100th New-York—shot in hand.
Michael Plunkett, Co. D, 69th N. Y.—shot in arm.
James Cullens, Co. K, 25th N. Y.—shot in hand.
George G. Brail, Co. G, 64th New-York—typhus.
Aaron V. Hanson, Co. H, 5th N. H.—gunshot, foot.
Thomas Walker, Co. E, 64th N. Y.—rheumatism.
Abraham Lacy, Co. C, 64th New-York—fever.
Chas. L. Lagar, Co. B, 1st Mich.—gunshot, hand.
Capt. Wm. Dunton, Co. H, 1st New-York—gunshot in side.
Sergt. Joseph Cherlesmoth, Co. C, 64th New-York—rheumatism.
W. B. Worthington, Co. B, 104th Penn.—fever.
Sergt. J. E. Robinson, Co. C, 64th New-York—scrotal hernia.
Alonzo Sonercall, Co. E, 64th N. Y.—scrotal hernia.
Dan. C. Thatcher, (Med. Cl.) 12th New-York—arm.
C. H. White, Drummer, Co. K, 3d Maine—scrotal hernia.
Richard Barrett, Co. G, 15th Mass.—scrotal hernia.
John McMasters, Co. A, 66th Penn.—gunshot in arm.
Sylvester Beerheamer, Co. B, 49th Pennsylvania—contusion of back.
Bernard Deny, Co. B, 6th U. S. Infantry—gunshot in thigh.
Jesse B. Williams, Co. A, 20th Indiana—sick.
Wm. H. Carey, Co. E, 6th New-Jersey—sick.
Wm. Bayn, Co. K, 6th New-Jersey—sick.
John H. Brennan, Co. K, 13th New-York—sick.
Corp. Thomas Grey, Co. I, 1st Long Island—sick.
Valentine Harsch, Co. C, 7th New-York—sick.
Henry Schingler, Co. H, 7th New-York—wounded.
Corp. Fred. Harkneschit, Co. H, 7th N. Y.—wounded.
Gottiel Forstbauer, Co. B, 7th N. Y.—wounded.
Corp. Wm. Benzoni, Co. D, 7th N. Y.—wounded.
Serg. Jacob Horlacher, Co. A, 7th N. Y.—wounded.
George Stiles, Co. G, 6th New-Jersey—sick.
Malachi Simmerman, Co. G, 6th New-Jersey—sick.
Anthony McKiernan, Co. G, 8th New-Jersey—sick.
Charles Gelde, Co. G, 13th New-York—sick.
Serg. Wm. H. Brehmer, Co. G, 13th N. Y.—sick.
Nathan Wright, Co. B, 13th New-York—sick.
[illegible] (Drummer,) Co. H, [illegible]—sick.
William [illegible] Bryant, Co. F, 61st New-York—sick.
Sergt. [illegible] B. Cohen, Co. [illegible], 61st N. Y.—wounded.
Byron McEvoy, Co. [illegible]—sick.
Adam [illegible], Co. D, 37th [illegible]—sick.
[illegible], Co. [illegible] New-York—sick.
James McCarey, (Drummer,) Co. B, 1st N. Y.—sick.
Sergt. George Solee, Co. [illegible] N. Y.—wounded.
Charles O. Bell, Co. [illegible]—wounded.
John Jimmerson, Co. [illegible] 50th New-York—sick.
[illegible] Thompson, Co. D, 56th New-York—sick.
[illegible] Hutchins, Co. H, 94th N. Y.—wounded.
James Leonie, Co. E, 99th N. Y.—wounded.
Ed. Williams, Co. M, 3d Artillery—wounded.
John Van Sieves, Co. F, 57th New-York—sick.
Henry Gaylord, Co. B, 101st Pennsylvania—sick.
Nathan J. Halcom, Co. K, 93d New-York—sick.
Corp. Charles Hayes, Co. [illegible] Mass.—wounded.
Corp. Pat. Hazen, Co. L, 2d Regulars—wounded.
Corp. John W. Hart, Co. K, [illegible] N. Y.—wounded.
Corp. Wm. H. Pierce, Co. G, 93d New-York—sick.
George Hart, Co. K, 85th Pennsylvania—sick.
Robert Jabo, Co. C, 96th New-York—sick.
Edward Lovelly, Co. C, 20th New-York—wounded.
George A. Coles, Co. C, 25th New-York—wounded.
William H. Tighe, Co. K, 88th New-York—sick.
Francis Hagar, Co. B, 101st Pennsylvania—sick.
Drummer Jonathan Riley, Co. A, 22d N. Y.—sick.
Daniel N. Titus, Co. A, 103d Pennsylvania—sick.
Corp. Jacob Broke, Co. F, 103d Pennsylvania—sick.
C. H. Harry Hill, Co. F, 61st New-York—sick.
Michael Karretts, Co. G, 4[illegible] New-York—sick.
John Barrett, Co. A, 5th Pennsylvania—sick.
John Timmons, Co. G, 19th New-York—sick.
Wm. V. Wood, Co. F, 1st Michigan—wounded.
Isaac Gonnia, Co. I, 16th New-York—wounded.
John T. Meehan, Co. C, 85th Pennsylvania—sick.
Henry Wells, Co. G, 1st U. S. Chasseurs—sick.
John Tobin, Co. I, 10th Massachusetts—wounded.
Sergt. John Skates, Co. G, 1st Massachusetts—sick.
Robert Band, Co. E, 88th New-York—wounded.
Sergt. Wm. Bain, Co. I, 93d New-York—sick.
Chester Temple, Co. I, 34th New-York—wounded.
Corp. Levi N. Dunlap, Co. C, 14th Ind.—wounded.
Ord.-Sergt. Jonathan J. Mulford, Co. F, 71st Pennsylvania—sick.
Wm. N. Jones, Co. E, 37th New-York—wounded.
David C. Lobb, Co. F, 71st Pennsylvania—sick.
Lieut. Vincent Kochanowski, Co. C, 31st N. Y.—sick.
Ord.-Sergt. Laurence Sheridan, Co. K, 31st New-York—sick.
S. M. Henry M. Brewster, 37th New-York—sick.
Drummer Franklin Stockwell, 4th Vermont—sick.
Capt. Thomas Mawd, Co. A, 58th New-York—sick.
Q. M. John C. Girard, Co. A, 58th New-York—sick.
Albert A. Ford, Co. I, 36th New-York—sick.
Isaac M. Raisy, Co. G, 106th Pennsylvania—sick.
Thomas Bartlett, Co. I, 37th New-York—sick.
Wm. J. Reid, Co. C, 93d New-York—sick.
Sergt. Edward B. Cochran, Co. B, 93d N. Y.—sick.
Erastus Hilman, Co. F, 10th Massachusetts—sick.
John Cox, Co. B, 5th Vermont—sick.
Maj. Edward Evans, Co. B, 93d New-York—sick.
James A. Morris, Co. H, 1st N. Y. Art.—sick.
Edward Croissant, Co. H, 1st N. Y. Art.—sick.
Jerome T. Howard, Co. H, 1st N. Y. Art.—sick.
Peter Hoy, Co. K, 10th N. Y.—sick.
Thomas Sullivan, Co. F, 10th N. Y.—sick.
Wm. Jones, Co. K, 10th N. Y.—sick.
Henry S. Briggs, Co. H, 1st N. Y. Art.—sick.
Henry A. Lick, Co. H, 1st N. Y. Art.—sick.
Newell Jelliphat, Co. D, 78th N. Y.—sick.
Chester Kianes, Co. G, 61st N. Y.—sick.
Cornelius Bingman, Co. I, 1st N. Y. Art.—sick.
John Crothers, Co. B, 53d Penn.—sick.
Peter Braslan, Co. E, 1st L. I.—sick.
Serg. Joseph Unger, Co. F, 20th N. Y.—sick.
Alex. Jackson, Co. B, 103d Penn.—sick.
James A. Smith, Co. A, 37th U. S.—wounded.
Amelia Romeo, Co. E, 7th N. Y.—wounded.
Serg. S. D. Gamo, Co. C, 103d Penn.—wounded.
Thomas Montgomery, Co. A, 61st N. Y.—wounded.
Edward Frieritz, Co. F, 20th N. Y.—wounded.
Capt. W. C. Coleman, Co. D, 11th Penn.—wounded.
Sergt. Cornelius Simonson, Co. K, 6th N. J.—sick.
Charles M. Day, Co. E, 8th N. J.—sick.
Lieut. W. H. Hempstead, Co. E, 6th N. J.—sick.
Adjt. Theodore F. Field, 6th N. J.—sick.
Sergt. Samuel H. Elder, Co. K, 8th N. J.—sick.
Wm. J. Merrifield, Co. I, 100th N. Y.—sick.
James C. Courtier, Co. K, 4th Maine—wounded.
Lieut. Henry F. Decker, Co. E, 5th Mich.—sick.
Adj. Richard H. Mahon, 2d Mich.—sick.
Luke D. Shattard, Co. F, 3d Maine—sick.
Daniel R. Cox, Co. I, 37th New-York—sick.
William Conlar, Co. C, 77th New-York—sick.
Edward McCormack, Co. G, 7th New-Jersey—sick.
Harrison VanRiper, Co. G, 7th New-Jersey—sick.
Daniel M. Snider, Co. E, 7th New-Jersey—sick.
Roland T. J. White, Co. G, 29th Mass.—sick.
Charles Coles, Co. C, 93d New-York—sick.
Corp. L. J. Gates, Co. D, 37th New-York—sick.
John Henderson, Co. D, 63d Penn.—wounded.
John R. Duncan, Co. D, 63d Penn.—wounded.
Lieut. H. W. Reany, Co. A, 104th Penn.—sick.
Capt. M. S. Wells, Co. F, 56th New-York—sick.
Adjt. Peter P. G. Hall, 28th Pennsylvania—sick.
Lieut. S. McKeown, Co. G, 60th Penn.—sick.
Lieut. Robert A. Livingston, (staff)—sick.
Serg.-Major S. K. Cutts, 93d New-York—sick.
Corp. G. P. Maury, Co. E, 93d New-York—sick.
Geo. H. Haney, Co. D, 1st New-Jersey—wounded.
Adam Forney, Co. A, 19th Indiana—wounded.
W. M. Haines, Co. A, 7th Maine—wounded.
Joseph London, Co. C, 3d Pennsylvania—wounded.
J. P. Wickham, Co. C, 64th New-York—sick.
Wm. H. Baker, Co. G, 64th New-York—sick.
Wm. H. Houghton, Co. G, 1st Massachusetts—sick.
Corp. Wm. J. Goodman, Co. H, 44th N. Y.—sick.
Mason C. Johnson, Co. F, 7th New-Jersey—sick.
Albert W. Deming, Co. G, 93d New-York—sick.
Henry Spalding, Co. H, 63d Penn.—wounded.
John B. Whitton, Co. D, 1st Mass.—wounded.
Albert Hayes, Co. I, 2d Michigan—sick.
Jacob Bishop, Co. G, 6th Pennsylvania—sick.
1st Lieut. C. E. Patton, Co. C, 105th Penn.—sick.
Lieut. J. R. Litchfield, Co. B, 4th Maine—sick.
Major M. M. Dick, 105th Pennsylvania—sick.
Capt. John Hastings, Co. A, 105th Penn.—sick.
Capt. R. S. Barney, Co. G, 37th N. Y.—debility.
Capt. John M. Cooney, Co. F, 38th N. Y.—fever.
Lieut.-Col. J. Jourdan, 56th New-York—sick.
Lieut. S. A. Illsley, Co. I, 56th New-York—sick.
Lieut. W. L. Bramhall, Co. G, 93d New-York—sick.
Lieut. Wm. Stitt, Battery D, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery—wounds in arms and breast.
2d Lieut. Attwood Flinki, Co. G, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery—intermittent fever.
Capt. Westley Warner, Co. H, 57th N. Y.—int. fever.
Capt. Horace P. Williams, Co. K, 22d Massachusetts—rheumatism.
Major W. L. Pitcher, 4th Maine—debility.
Surgeon J. C. Fisher, 3d Brigade, Hooker's Division—diseased liver.
Assistant Adjutant-Gen. C. M. Provost, 3d Brigade, Hooker's Division—dysentery.
Capt. Wm. Conner, Co. I, 31st Penn.—ankle wound.
Capt. C. E. Foster, Co. K, 31st Pennsylvania—fever and ague.
Capt. Charles H. Watson, Co. E, 13th Massachusetts—wound in hip.
Capt. R. H. Pierce, Co. E., 16th N. Y.—diarrhœa.
1st Lieut. Michael Milroy, Co. I, 38th N. Y.—fever.
Hospital Steward James Christie, 36th New-York—dysentery.
Capt. Walter Pirchard, Co. G, 13th Massachusetts—wound in head.
Lieut. H. A. T. Worth, Co. B, 6th U. S.—wound in neck.
Capt. Charles Hensler, Co. G, 7th New-York—wound hand and leg.
Lieut. Alfred Kisleer, 4th Brigade, Artillery Reserve, 1st New-York Battery Artillery—fever.
Max Frech—same as above.
Stephen Hough, Co. G, 1st Massachusetts—fever.
Corp. James Hearn, Co. I, 81st Penn.—wound, arm.
Wm. Hunsicken, Co. I, 81st Pennsylvania—wound in shoulder.
John Sterling, Co. I, 81st Penn.—wound in arm.
Corp. Louis Mayer, Co. G, 81st Penn.—wound in wrist.
Lieut. James Hageman, Co. G, 5th Excelsior Brigade—wound in hand.
Francis J. McKenna, drummer, Co. F, 5th Excelsior Brigade—fever.
S. P. Steward, Co. H, 6th Maine—wound in wrist.
M. N. Luce, Co. F, 83d Penn.—shoulder.
L. Ozrider, Co. G, 81st Penn.—hand.
David Lamb, Co. F, 83d Penn.—hand.
Corp. N. H. Meidmon, Co. B, 100th N. Y.—sick.
E. Munn, Co. E, 96th New-York—fever.
Corp. J. W. Long, Co. E, 49th N. Y.—hip wound.
E. Wagner, Co. G, 1st Penn. Artillery—head.
J. Behrens, Co. B, 62d New-York—shoulder.
C. N. Bookwenz, Co. K, 7th Mich.—arm.
A. Hogans, Co. I, 31st N. Y.—shoulder and back.
George Heer, Co. A, 12th New-York—leg.
Andrew McCarty, Co. I, 2d Michigan—leg.
Charles Swartliver, Co. I, 85th New-York—hand.
Silas McLaughlin, Co. H, 38th N. Y.—diarrhœa.
J. S. Crandall, Co. K, 2d R. I.—wound in lungs.
Z. Gromnon, Co. G, 1st N. Y.—wound in shoulder.
J. Price, Co. G, 4th Mich.—wound in shoulder.
J. Wheeler, drum-major, 4th Vermont—wound in foot.
P. Masher, Co. F, 2d Vermont—hand.
James Wilson, Co. I, 1st Mass.—arm.
Philip Kirchner, Co. E, 5th New-York—thigh.
P. McFerrick, Co. D, 3d United States—arm.
John C. Singer, Co. A, 1st Mass.—arm.
Sergt. A. Culvin, Co. I, 67th Ohio—hand.
Orderly Sergt. A. Fell, Co. B, 7th N. Y.—hand.
Lieut. E. Fressand, Co. F, 31st N. Y.—wounded and sick.
J. M. Davison, Co. E, 6th R. I. Artillery Battery—debility.
Sergt. John Kleimer, Co. H, 20th N. Y.—wound in leg.
Geo. W. Sandford, Co. D, 62d New-York—ankle.
Sergt. Wm. J. Lisson, Co. K, 98th N. Y.—fever.
Geo. Fait, Co. K, 3d Mich.—wounded in hand.
Peter J. Kiefer, Co. F, 13th Pennsylvania—arm.
James Morrison, Co. G, 12th Penn. R.—wound in leg.
Michael Burk, Co. H, 9th Massachusetts—hand.
Geo. H. Rand, Co. C, 5th New-Hampshire—hand.
S. E. Wood, Co. D, 83d Pennsylvania—shoulder.
John Rawley, Co. B, 12th United States—shoulder.
Michael Clancy, Co. D, 9th Mass.—arm and side.
Joseph Vollmer, Co. H, 52d New-York—leg.
Barnet McIntosh, Co. E, 81st Pennsylvania—arm.
Wm. Craig, Co. B, 81st Pennsylvania—hand.
Wm. Burke, Co. K, 3d, Excelsior Brigade—wound in hand.
Thos. Halsey, Co. D, 1st New-Jersey—hand.
Louis Boredy, Co. I, 1st Michigan—head.
John Mooney, Co. A, 69th New-York—debility.
James W. Heartpence, Co. A, 5th New-Jersey—wound in leg.
Charles Brentz, Co. A, 7th New-York—shoulder.
Thaddeus Day, Co. D, 83d Pennsylvania—thigh.
Capt. M. L. Riggs, Co. E, 62d N. Y.—rheumatism.
Corporal Peter Colton, Co. F, 67th Ohio—hand.
Emery Slater, Co. D, 5th Artillery.
James P. Rushing, Capt. [illegible]
[illegible] Brigade, Hooker's [illegible]—sick.
George Langley, Co. [illegible]—sick.
Vincent Warr[illegible], Co. [illegible]
Elisha Blood, Co. [illegible]—wound in hand.
S. B. Farrar, Co. [illegible]
George Hiller, Co. [illegible]
Daniel Harris, Co. [illegible] N. Y. V.—wound in neck.
W. J. Shaw, Corp., Co. [illegible]—arm.
W. Stuart McLean, Co. [illegible] Penn.—wound in leg.
John McBride, Co. D, 3d Penn. R.—wound in leg.
George E. Powers, Co. A, 103d Penn. V.—fever.
Charles Alston, Co. D, [illegible] N. Y.—wound in back.
Wilson Smith, Co. B, 103d Penn.—sick.
Wm. Holmes, Co. H, 1st Mich.—sick.
John Doty, Co. K, 1st N. Y. V.—sick.
Patrick Brady, Co. [illegible]
Wm. J. Fullerton, Co. F, 103d Penn.—hand.
Albert W. [illegible], Co. [illegible] Mass.—sick.
Edward Gerricht, Drummer, Co. C, 7th N. Y.—sick.
Wm. Bates, Co. G, 31st N. Y.—hip.
Patrick O'Brien, Co. H, 1st N. Y.—shoulder.
John Wingate, Co. F, 63d Penn. V.—sick.
Daniel Murray, Co. I, 2d N. Y. S. M.—sick.
Jeremiah Holmes, Co. F, 2d N. Y. S. M.—hand.
John M'Carthy, Co. K, 2d N. Y. S. M.—sick.
Gustavus Tripp, Co. G, 14th N. Y. V.—sick.
Albert G. Bagg, Co. G, 14th N. Y. V.—sick.
Bernard Colin, Co. C, 31st N. Y. V.—sick.
James Graham, Co. C, 2d S. S. Mass.—left arm.
Francis Gallagher, Co. H, 69th Penn. V.—typhoid fever.
James Williams, 38th N. Y. V.—sick.
Joseph Frianches, Co. H, 55th N. Y. V.—sick.
Dennis O'Conner, Co. C, 103d Penn. V.—typhoid fever.
Alex. Moore, Co. G, 103d Penn. V.—sick.
Joseph H. Simonson, Co. G, 8th N. Y. V.—sick.
Mansfield P. Hatch, Musician, 20th Mass. V.—sick.
E. H. Bates, (Sergt.,) Co. I, 20th Massachusetts Vol.—right hand.
Jacob Kim, Co. C, 103d Pennsylvania—sick.
Wm. Snider, Co. K, 93d Pennsylvania Vol.—sick.
John Pendley, Co. F, 3d New-Jersey Vol.—sick.
Ezekiel Meader, Co. A, 3d New-Jersey Vol.—sick.
Geo. Huhn, Co. K, 1st U. S. Chasseurs—sick.
Valentine Wallace, Co. B, 52d Penn. Vol.—sick.
Edward Scully, Co. F, 1st New-York Vol.—sick.
Vincent E. Walsh, (Drummer,) Co. E, 16th Michigan—sick.
David Twichell, Co. C, 67th Ohio—head wound.
G. H. Mann, (Corp.,) Co. D, 74th N. Y. V.—sick.
E. Whitney, (Corp.,) Co. K, 27th N. Y. V.—wound in hand.
Alvin G. Hunt, Co. K, 37th New-York Vol.—wrist.
Louis Camp, Co. B, 22d New-York Vol.—sick.
George B. Walker, Co. K, 7th Virginia—gunshot of knee.
Cornelius Cronans, Co I, 100th New-York—amputation of hand.
Martin Edinger, Co. K, 10th Maine—gunshot of head.
Edward Mix, Co. K, 14th Indiana—shot in leg.
James Cadder, Co. H, 81st Pennsylvania—thigh.
Robt. Harvey, Co. G, 31st Penn.—thigh fracture.
Jacob Arnold, Co. H, 30th New-York—fever and wounded.
George McFarland, Co. I, 20th Pennsylvania—contusion of pelvis and scrotum.
George Rosindellow, (Corp.,) Co. C, 62d Pennsylvania—fracture both bones of leg.
Edward Jordan, Co. G, 71st Penn.—flesh wound.
P. Reagan, Co. K, Penn. R.—flesh wound of thigh.
John McCarty, Co. A, 9th Mass.—shot in thigh.
A. Hein, Co. G, 105th Penn.—flesh wound of side.
Wm. Burbank, Co. I, 19th Mass.—wound of back.
Chas. Lordell, Co. D, 11th Maine—typhoid fever.
G. Leech, Co. I, 63d Penn.—flesh wound of thigh.
Peter Cullen, Co. B, 63d Penn.—pleurisy.
James Hood, Co. B, 93d New-York—pleurisy.
J. Henry, Co. F, 23d Penn.—flesh wound of leg.
John Powers, Co. G, 20th Mass.—wound of hand.
Wm. Irwin, Co. D, 105th Penn.—flesh wound of groin.
Martin Brady, Co. I, 88th N. Y.—remittent fever.
Jas. W. Saxton, Co. F, 103d Penn.—typhoid fever.
John Powers, Co. F, 29th Mass.—wound of leg.
M. Ryan, Co. B, 31st N. Y.—flesh wound in thigh.
Thomas Llewellyn, Co. A, 9th Mass.—flesh wound in thigh.
A. H. Smith, Co. I, 62d Ohio—flesh wound.
Chas. E. Nichols, Co. D, 93d Penn.—flesh wound in thigh.
G. R. O. Beck, Co. K, 1st N. Y.—flesh wound in arm.
Martin A. Vester, Co. F, 14th N. Y.—flesh wound in thigh.
F. S. Corbin, Lieut., Co. I, 15th Massachusetts—typhoid fever.
Adrian Adhamy, Co. G, 33d New-York—diarrhœa.
Alfred H. Estebrook, Co. G, 93d New-York—contusion of back.
Eri Rouse, Co. K, 4th Mich.—wound of finger.
M. A. Abbott, Co. K, 7th Mich.—flesh wound of leg.
Robert Howes, Co. B, 14th New-York—wound in shoulder—fracture of humerus.
Andrew Chappell, Co. C, 101st New-York—flesh wound in leg.
J. Deres, Co. F, 7th N. Y.—contusion of right eye.
John Murphy, Co. A, 88th N. Y.—gunshot in foot.
Barnett Carl, Co. B, 20th N. Y.—flesh wound of leg.
W. Wustman, Co. A, 81st Penn.—flesh wound of leg.
Wm. H. Kelly, Co. B, 63d Pennsylvania—flesh wound of buttocks.
R. Tunder, Co. I, 1st N. Y.—flesh wound of leg.
D. Duncan, Co. A, 93d N. Y.—wound of forearm.
John Sherman, Co. I, 105th Pennsylvania—diarrhœa.
Robert Walker, Co. F, 71st Penn.—wound of hand.
Charles H. Nesbet, Co. F, 2d N. Y.—diarrhœa.
Joseph Amon, Co. K, 81st Penn.—rheumatism.
J. Greenhalch, Co. B, 1st N. Y.—wound in back.
James Lovett, Co. I, 88th New-York—finger shot off left hand.
J. Read, Co. F, 101st N. Y.—slight ankle wound.
J. Weston, Co. G, 7th Michigan—wound of arm.
J. Belair, Co. I, 92d N. Y.—contusion of breast.
T. Warfield, Co. K, 88th Penn.—flesh wound of hip.
W. McLane, Co. K, 88d Penn.—typhoid fever.
R. Hitchcock, Co. K, 44th New-York—wound of leg.
A. Russell, Co. D, 6th N. Y.—typhoid fever.
J. McCormick, Co. D, 9th N. Y.—typhoid fever.
T. Nolan, Co. C, 14th Penn.—wound of back.
J. Reynolds, Co. G, 93d New-York—diarrhœa.
G. Keenan, Co. H, 9th Mass.—flesh wound of leg.
C. Lynn, Co. K, 69th Penn.—remittent fever.

DIED ON BOARD.

Dennis Maynard, Co. K, 99th New-York, from Lowell, Mass.; died at Harrison's Landing, July 5, 1862.

John W. Crone, 93d Pennsylvania, of Juniata Co., Penn.; died on board Knickerbocker, July 6.

Dr. Calvin G. Page, Surgeon in charge. Dr. Benjamin Smith. Dr. G. W. Magill. Dr. John Allen. Dr. C. H. Crandall. Dr. —— Chandler. Dr. T. Franklin Smith.

WARDMASTERS.

E. O. Brown. E. G. Harrison. Wm. Whitesides. I. L. Purcell. —— Passmore. —— Jones.

The Case of Quartermaster Fuller.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: There is an evident mistake in the telegram of your Washington correspondent, in the statements made about Capt. Fuller, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the South. He has been "relieved" by Gen. Hunter for an alleged disobedience of orders, in making a steamboat charter for three months instead of one. When the movement was made at James Island, which resulted so disastrously, Gen. Hunter directed the charter of the only boats at Hilton Head, and named the price, which was a reasonable one. Capt. Fuller has the memorandum, in the handwriting of Gen. Hunter, who states that he ordered the charter to be made for one month. This last Capt. Fuller denies, and says that he never received any orders from Gen. Hunter as to the length of time the charter should run. He tried to secure the boats for the shortest possible period, but the owners would not charter for less than three months at the price fixed by Gen. Hunter. In the absence of written orders, it rests entirely in the discretion of the Chief Quartermaster of a Department to charter for any time he deems for the best interests of the Government, and he is responsible for an abuse of his power only to the Quartermaster-General. Capt. Fuller has conducted his Department at a much less expense than any of his predecessors, as his books and vouchers will show, and has labored with a zeal and efficiency that has won for him the warmest personal regard of the whole army, from general officers to privates. He has demanded a prompt and full investigation of all his official acts, when he will show that he has done the Government a real service, in the matter complained of, and he will put to rest the unjust slander that he has ever been interested in any Government contract. W. J. A. FULLER.

New-York, July 8, 1862.

Canal Tolls.

Albany, Tuesday, July 8.

The Canal tolls from the commencement of the season to July 1, 1862, foot up $1,430,238. For the same time in 1861, they were $907,608.

The Harvests in New-Jersey.—The wheat harvest fairly commenced in this vicinity, this week. So far as we can learn the prospect for a large crop is unusually good. The open Fall and early Winter gave the young wheat a strong, firmly-rooted growth, and there was little or none winter-killed. The cool, cloudy weather of the Spring and first of the Summer has been well adapted to the growth of small grain, and the heads of the wheat are unusually well filled and heavy. The crop, taken altogether, is probably the best we have had in this neighborhood for several years.

A large portion of the hay crop has been secured, generally in good order. The crop is large and good; and, as prospects are at present, this is one of the best crops farmers can raise.

There is but little rye raised in this section of late years—mainly for the straw. We believe that it promises well.

Oats, so far, look fine. The season, though well adapted to favor the growth of oats, wheat, &c., has been rather unfavorable to corn, and the crop is backward. The warm days of the last and present week, however, have brought it along rapidly; and it now presents a fine, healthy color, and a continuation of warm weather for a week or two, will bring it up to the mark.

There is every prospect of a large yield of fruit.—*Trenton (N. J.) Gazette, July 8.*

AFFAIRS AT KEY WEST.

Arrival of a Prize from the Rio Grande—Contraband Trade Across that River—Prize Cases Disposed of—Vessels Fitting out at Nassau—Key West Shipping Intelligence, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Key West, Sunday, June 29, 1862.

There arrived here on the 23d from the mouth of the Rio Grande, the [illegible] schooner [illegible], of Lunenburg, N. S., in charge of Prize Master [illegible] Clark, an officer of the steamer Montgomery, blockading at that place, and by which this vessel was seized in the act of discharging a considerable quantity of powder, some of which was packed in small kegs and then placed in large fish barrels, and [illegible], [illegible] a gunny bag drawn over them and tied at the neck. Capt. Hunter of the Montgomery has a very difficult and delicate service to perform at that mongrel port of Matamoras which with reference to our present National troubles is neither [illegible] or [illegible]. The very trade which is [illegible] by our [illegible] permitted there, is in effect running our own blockade; and Captain H. is evidently watching there with a hawk's eye.

The Baltimore schooner Hannah M. Johnson, having been the first vessel cleared at New-York this season for Matamoras, has [illegible] suspicion and inquiry. Accomplishing the object of her voyage there, she arrived here on the 24th, when, after the most searching scrutiny of her case by the naval officers, she was permitted to proceed, she [illegible] for New-York. She brings home a full cargo of cotton and hides, the former bought at 12½ cents, which will afford a very fair margin on present New-York prices.

The schooner Orris, of Nova Scotia, bound to Matamoras, will sell a portion of cargo here to pay expenses and repairs. This vessel has been out from New-York, where she loaded this cargo, some six months, having laid off Brazos with it for three months, and been driven off by stress of weather, and made her way here [illegible] both anchors. The [illegible] cargo was previously wrecked on the Florida Reef in the British schooner Brunette. Verily, this Matamoras trade is attended with some difficulties. We think our Government would do well to send a force into the lower part of Texas at once, and rekindle the Union sentiment there, put a stop to this contraband trade across the river.

Another prize was brought into port on Wednesday, the 25th, captured by the United States steamer Somerset, Capt. [illegible], on the Florida Gulf coast, at a place called Dead Man's Bay, near St. Joseph's, Florida. Her name is the Andrew, Captain Hobson, now under bogus English colors, and loaded at Havana with an assorted cargo of salt, consisting of salt, copperas, cotton cards, leather, shoes, soap, &c., &c. The case will be adjudicated here, and the vessel will doubtless be condemned, [illegible] to the already long list of prizes disposed of in this port. The Somerset has been very successful during her short cruise of only about four months out from New-York; and when we consider that she is one of the ferry boats [illegible], [illegible] is challenged at finding her somewhere [illegible] capturing that large and valuable English prize, the Circassian. Several passengers by this prize schooner Orris registered their names at the Russell House, among whom were two registered as J. W. W. [illegible] [illegible], Mobile, Alabama, [illegible], [illegible], Pensacola, Florida, C. S., [illegible] indulgence so unnecessary in this latitude, where these localities are so well known, these two gentlemen were provided with quarters inside of Fort Taylor.

A few days since the steamer Somerset overhauled, near Dead Man's Bay, a schooner [illegible] cotton, which, however, was very soon fired and abandoned by the crew, as there was no way to escape with the vessel, which proved to be the Havana, and had just landed a cargo from the port of [illegible]. [illegible] good engine, boiler, &c., which might be saved.

The brig Pavillion, Capt. Carnes, of New-Bedford, out twenty months on a sperm-whaling voyage, came into port on the 24th for some provisions, [illegible] which she left on the 27th, pursuing her voyage in the Atlantic. She has now 80 barrels oil, having shipped home other quantities during her cruise. Capt. Carnes says that twice since he has been out he has seen other whaling vessels [illegible] by the rebels.

Among the promiscuous cargo of the bark Pauline, now discharging at one of our wharves, from New-York, have been found some packages of [illegible], [illegible], which our Provost-Marshal, Capt. [illegible], of the 90th Regiment New-York Volunteers, has taken possession of for further examination. [illegible] consisted of preserved peaches and pears in bottles, in such small necks that they had been compelled to leave the lucious fruit out altogether and send nothing but the clear brandy. This [illegible] will probably be considered good cause for the consignee to have a short period for reflection inside of Fort Taylor. Another lot consisted of 25 boxes of green corn, mixed pickles, gherkins and tomatoes, all so completely transmogrified that the [illegible] [illegible] detect the slightest trace of either of the [illegible], [illegible], although indorsed with the noticeable trade mark of Messrs. A. Kemp & Day, No. 115 Wall-street, New-York. The articles had changed—the cans and bottles had changed—there was nothing in any of them but whisky and stomach bitters, so bitter that somebody will make wry faces without swallowing any of the contents. Our military command has secured a positive blessing upon our island by prohibiting the sale of liquors, yet it seems that there are among us who would substitute the vile stuff for more wholesome supplies. There are satisfactory indications that all such attempts at surreptitious and contraband trading will receive such good attention [illegible] probably will prove discouraging to the enterprising. We commend this case to our New-York friends for their consideration.

Dispatches have been received from Nassau, N. P., brought by a very intelligent gentleman, [illegible] place, showing that there are no less than [illegible] steamers at that port being loaded or fitted out, both for running the blockade and for preying on our commerce. Some of them, as the Oreto, [illegible] [illegible] Phillipsburgh, are being armed in a very formidable manner, all having arrived from England loaded with arms and ammunition, bringing their own armament as cargo. In this mongrel port of Nassau they are allowed openly and defiantly to complete their outfits, whence they will sally forth and throw away their English nationality, and with the rebel pirate flag obtain their supplies from our numerous merchantmen, which they will destroy, as being further unavailable. We trust our Navy Department is aware of the magnitude and importance of this enterprise, and is prepared to meet them. Would not these outrageous acts at Nassau justify our sending a fleet into that harbor and blowing all these bogus English rebel vessels to the winds or to the bottom? There would be very little [illegible] which the Home Government could resent it.

The wreck of the British bark Lady Franklin, Capt. Sampson, has been disposed of and decree rendered by the Court and [illegible]. Messrs. C. & E. [illegible], Wreckers saved from the water, mostly, 140 puncheons rum; 33 hhds. sugar, and some honey and wax; also, the sails, rigging and anchors [illegible] sold for net [illegible], $7,000; materials, [illegible]; [illegible] the reef, $[illegible]; expenses have been about [illegible]; salvage decreed to wreckers, 40 per cent. on the net sales of cargo and materials. Capt. Sampson will leave on the steamer Columbia, bound home.

We are too remote from the theatre of active operations to give any war news, having only our home wars on a small scale. Secesh seems determined to die game, at least in these parts, where there is no fighting to be done, and lose few opportunities to vent their pent-up feelings. Key West has for years suffered the infliction of what has been called a public school, but under his peculiar control has by every one been considered as about worthless; yet has this teacher been retained by secession influences, for their own peculiar purposes, against every effort to remove him, until at last by stopping the fund his pay has ceased and he resigns, to be succeeded, we hope, by a better man; and we invite him to come along. Good teachers are wanted here and would be well patronized.

We are preparing to celebrate our nation's anniversary in a manner and with a spirit that may well be emulated throughout Dixie. There will be a general turnout of the citizens. Thos. J. Boynton, Esq., will be the orator for the day.

MARINE CLEARANCES AT THE PORT OF KEY WEST, FLORIDA.

June 12. Brig Sea Lark, Bagnard, Port Royal—United States troops.
June 13. Schooner Emeline, Davis, Port Royal—United States troops.
June 13. Schooner Talisman, Connor, St. Andrew's Island—Mahogany.
June 14. Bark Texan Star, Pike, New-York—Cotton, V. S. G.
June 17. Brig A. C. Merryman, Gray, Philadelphia—Ballast.
June 18. Bark Samuel Moseley, Powell, New-York—Merchandise.
June 18. Bark Tangier, Hall, New-York and Port Royal—Troops.
June 18. British Schooner Hornet, Albury, [illegible] Island—Rum, &c.
June 18. Brig Flying Eagle, Trowbridge, Matamoras—Ballast.
June 19. Brig Ellen Bernard, Perry, Port Royal—United States troops.

June 21..Schooner Young America, [illegible]
June 21..Schooner James M. Savage, Foster, Philadelphia—Ballast.
June 21..Schooner Mary Stewart, Wood, New-York via Port Royal.
June 23..Steamship Marion, Phillips, New-York—Passengers.
June 24..Schooner Henry Nutt, Baker, New-Orleans—Sundries.
June 25..Schooner Velma, Stanwood, Cardenas—Ballast.
June 25..Bark Achilles, Gallagher, Philadelphia—Ballast.
June 25..Schooner Austin, Parsons, Philadelphia—Ballast.
June 25..Brig E. H. Fitter, Holmes, Philadelphia—Ballast.
June 26..Brig Pavilion, Cannon, Atlantic Ocean Whaling Voyage.
June 27..Brig Rebecca Shepard, Somers, Philadelphia—Ballast.
June 27..Schooner Elizabeth Russell, Taylor, Fort Pickens—Government Stores.
June 28..Schooner Tomah, Longthorne, New-Orleans—Ballast.
June 28..Steamer Cahaba, Baker, New-York—Quartermaster.
Schooner Ann [illegible], wrecker, passed through the harbor on 23d, bound west.
British bark Adventure, Capt. Anderson, from Havana for Nassau, N. P., still lies in this harbor leaking badly. Loaded with coal for rebel steamers.
British prize steamer Circassian left for New-York on the 23d, in charge United States Marshal.

WAR AND PRIZE VESSELS NOW IN PORT.

United States steamers San Jacinto, flagship, Tahoma, Cayuga, Quaker City, Huntsville, and United States schooner Wanderer.

PRIZES.—Schooners Andromeda, 400 bales Cotton; By Gorra, 200 bales Cotton; Venice, 255 bales Cotton; Magnolia, 150 bales Cotton; Curlew, assorted cargo, Havana; Princeton, assorted cargo, Havana; Jane, assorted cargo, Havana; Will-O-the-Wisp, assorted cargo, Nova Scotia; and steamer Swan, cargo sent to New-York.

MARINE ARRIVALS AT THE PORT.

June 12..Brig Flying Eagle, Trewergy, New-York—Government Stores.
June 13..Brig H. G. Merryman, Gray, Bath, Me., via Ft. Jefferson—Government Stores.
June 13..Schooner American, Hand, Philadelphia—Coal.
June 14..Schooner J. G. Babcock, Hand, Philadelphia—Coal.
June 16..Schooner Tomah, Longthorne, Philadelphia—Coal.
June 16..Schooner Austin, Parsons, Philadelphia—Coal.
June 16..Schooner Jno. W. Hall, Marshman, Philadelphia—Coal.
June 16..Brig Russian, Tuthalen, Philadelphia—Coal.
June 16..Schooner Maggie, Saunders, Nassau, N. P.—Sundries.
June 16..Schooner Hornet, Albury, Nassau, N.P.—Fruit.
June 16..Bark Hamilton, Sprague, Philadelphia—Coal.
June 17..Schooner Mathew Kenny, Oder, Philadelphia—Coal.
June 17..Schooner P. M. Wheaton, Tompson, Philadelphia—Coal.
June 17..Bark Evelyn, Patterson, New-York—Sundries.
June 17..Schooner Calvin S. Edwards, Gandy, Philadelphia—Coal.
June 18..Brig Wenonah, Daw, Bangor—Brick and Hay.
June 18..Bark Tempest, King, Philadelphia—Coal.
June 18..Ship Congress, Drinkwater, Philadelphia—Coal.
June 19..Bark Texas, Pendleton, Philadelphia—Coal.
June 19..Bark John Payson, Terry, Philadelphia—Coal.
June 23..Brig John Pierce, Norton, Philadelphia—Coal.
June 23..Schooner D. G. Hulse, Kempton, Philadelphia—Coal.
June 23..Steamship Marion, Phillips, New-Orleans—Ballast.
June 23..Schooner Narragansett, Hull, Philadelphia—Coal.
June 23..Schooner Medora, McClure, New-York—Merchandise.
June 24..Schooner David S. Siner, May, Philadelphia—Coal.
June 24..Bark Indian Belle, Patridge, New-York—Coal.
June 24..Bark Philena, Winslow, New-York—Merchandise.
June 24..Schooner S. R. James, Chase, Philadelphia—Coal.
June 24..Schooner Henry Nutt, Baker, Philadelphia—Coal and Sundries.
June 25..Brig Judge Blaney, H. Coombs, Philadelphia—Coal.
June 25..Bark Fannie, Herrick, Philadelphia—Coal.
June 26..Brig Pavilion, Cannon, Gulf of Mexico—Whaling Voyage.
June 27..Schooner Brilliant, Roberts, Green Turtle Key—Pineapples.
June 28..Steamer Cahaba, Baker, Fort Pickens—Quartermasters' Stores.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Brooklyn Navy-yard.

The rush of business still continues at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. There are now some 3,700 men employed every day, and the monthly disbursements cannot be less than $300,000. The rapidity with which vessels are overhauled and repaired is frequently astonishing. The *Seminole* and *Bainbridge*, for instance, which are hardly a week in from sea, are now bereft of all signs of service, as though they were just launched. The new Armamental-square has been deemed worthy of especial attention, and a watchman is now stationed at its entrance, to prevent the curious from fingering the "historical artillery" preserved so carefully within the inclosure. The new commander is now perfect "master of the situation," and is making himself popular every day.

The iron-clad *Roanoke* is rapidly assuming a finished appearance. The lower part of the hull is covered with plates, and on the 1st of August she is to be taken to the Novelty Iron Works, to have her mailing completed. There are about seventy hands employed on her. There were five hundred engaged in stripping her at first.

The new steam corvette *Adirondack*, finished and reported ready for sea some time since, is in commission and manned in the stream, unable to obey the "sea orders" of Mr. WELLES, in consequence of a slight disarrangement in her machinery, which will soon be remedied. She has on board provisions, stores and ammunition for a pretty long cruise, and will leave the Yard under sealed instructions. As she stands she has hardly cost more than $120,000, about as much as the *Niagara's* repairs will require.

The *Seminole* and *Bainbridge*, a steam gunboat and a brig-of-war, have, as before intimated, been emptied of all the requisites of active duty, from "men to-marling-spikes." They are to be overhauled and fitted out for service again, no light-draft vessels being at present eligible for that sinecurean position named "ordinary" on the *Naval Register*. Their marines have been transferred to barracks, the crews discharged or retained, as each man's service-term directed, and their officers allowed a few days' furlough. Both have been surveyed. The *Seminole*, rumor says, is rotten—rotten as a pear. She is "the most economically built steamer in the navy," her original hull having cost less than that of any of her cotemporaries. She will make up for her cheapness in being made seaworthy.

The old Receiving-ship *North Carolina* still occupies her old anchorage. She has not half so many seamen on board as are wanted—the whole number being 500—still quite a large crew to muster twice a day on her decks. The completion of the annual overhauling makes her look respectable, and strangers visiting the Yard consider her a "magnificent line-of-battle ship." The Prince DE JOINVILLE, great naval man as he is, was one of those thus deceived by the fine aspect of the vessel. The stoppage of the grog-ration is now the all-absorbing topic among her crew; and it is said they intend to renew the old smuggling tricks, and again patronize the Fishtown pirates, if its enforcement be attempted.

The constructing department of the yard is now monopolized by the steam frigates *Ticonderoga* and *Lackawanna*, which are receiving their finishing touches. The latter will be ready for launching in a few weeks, having been planked already. These vessels will be of a larger size than the *Adirondack*, and be better calculated for the general business of men-of-war.

The storeships *Relief* and *Supply* are in the stream. The latter has had a new deck put on board. The steam transport *Connecticut* is ready for sea, and will sail on Thursday next for New-Orleans. She will take letters, papers and parcels for the vessels stationed there.

The "military arm" of the navy, the United States Corps of Marines, still performs the soldier duty of the Navy-yard. From the barracks on Flushing-avenue, where about 200 rank and file are stationed, a guard is sent down every morning, from which sentries for the various posts are selected. Maj. GARLAND is at present the Executive Officer of the marines.

The other vessels at the Yard are the *Savannah*, *Penguin*, *Magnolia* and *Daylight*, all preparing for sea.

Festival of St. Bridget's Parochial School.

One of the most social reunions of the season occurred, yesterday, at Jones' Wood. The school children attached to the day and Sabbath school of St. Bridget's Church, Avenue B, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Father MOONEY, collected *en masse* among the dim shadows of the wood early in the morning; but before noon a variety of hangers-on of [illegible] made sure progress to and beyond the picket fence, and over and above the conscientious scruples of the gate-keepers, till plentifully provided stands of refreshments studded the park to the river's brink. There was a shooting-gallery with the inspiring mark of a weak-kneed Italian, looking forbidden of mercy beneath the [illegible] sign of a Union American. There were "the boys" where the regular old fashioned Irish jig was thoroughly appreciated by old and young. Here the elderly ladies were inclined to gossip, and gay "old boys" joined in the merry step and rehearsed the gladsome days of childhood passed in happy "ould Ireland." There were the genial Lager bars, where seductive lounging places were prepared beneath the winsome shade, and hither (women and) men repaired, when no other argument became so popular as that expressed in the words, "sure, and 'tis awful warm the-day." Gin stands and catch-penny glass-blowers were also on hand, but were not the tricks they aimed to be. There was no end of flirting and "swinging," —the ugly name for tossing one's fellow creatures aloft in a luxuriously-seated swing—so that Father MOONEY was fain to give his reverend countenance to the splendid brass bands and merry cotillion parties upon the elevated platforms. The glorious harmony that filled the leafy ball-room was produced by a coalition of WHITWORTH'S and CONNELLY'S Bands. *The most elevating and patriotic-inspiring of all the divertisements centered in the sending to unknown regions of space* a succession of beautiful balloons, each one, as it gracefully swept away into blue ether, conveying the blessing felt and shown in looks, if not expressed in words, of Father MOONEY and the brothers of the Church, no less than of the generous donator, Mr. BASERONA, of the Cooper Union. The first of these elegant balloons was "The Union," flashing back the bright words as far as the eye dared meet the sunlight. The next was "The Gallant Sixty-ninth," the third "America," and the fourth "Old Ireland Mavourneen." Shouts of applause followed the ascent of the suggestive emblems, and dark clouds, that had but a little *before* threatened to wet down the ardor of the assembled multitude, fled at sight of omens so cheering, and, as retreat of the vanquished flushes the victor, so indeed *was whetted* for lasting endurance the ambition of the brave sons of Erin on this their loved adopted soil, and their merry holiday.

Crowds of children as there were, it seemed as if the 6 o'clock homeward exodus, countenanced by the *family men* and their prudent partners, had small effect upon the population of the Wood; for car after car dumped its load all day long, and the knowledge gathered from a back look over the roads from the City hitherward was, "Still they come."

Moonlight beamed down upon a homeward-bound party less innocent, perhaps, than the rising sun smiled upon as they whistled and danced to the merry notes of "St. Patrick's Day in the morning."

Secession Flag Waved from Fort Lafayette.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I do not know who is the military commandant of Fort Lafayette, but with your permission I would bring to his notice the following fact, which can be attested by more than one witness. On the Fourth of July I hired a boat at Fort Hamilton, and with a party of ladies and gentlemen rowed a short distance. When returning we made the circuit of Fort Lafayette, and when nearly opposite the northwest corner our attention was called to a hat being waved to us through one of the grated windows of a cell, in which the boatman informed us a rebel was confined. Contrary to my remonstrance, but by way of badinage, one of the ladies of the party foolishly waved a handkerchief, when the rebel becoming emboldened *deliberately drew from his breast a secession flag and waved it outside the grating*, until becoming convinced of our non-approval thereof by my attempting to draw the attention of the sentry on duty to the fact, he hastily withdrew it.

The question therefore naturally arises, are secession flags permitted to be waved by rebels in Fort Lafayette on the anniversary of our National Independence? If so, then they ought not to be contraband of war anywhere. Cabinet Ministers at Washington please take notice.

I inclose my name and address. UNION.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE POLICE AMONG THE RUNNERS.—The following memorial was received by Mr. S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk of the Police Department, and yesterday afternoon it was presented to the Board of Police Commissioners. It is understood that some immediate action will be taken upon the subject:

To the Honorable the Commissioners of Police for the Metropolitan Police District:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, merchants of the City of New-York, respectfully memorial your honorable body to take into consideration a very general and growing evil which has existed for the past few months, and which has been steadily and alarmingly increasing until it has become a great nuisance.

Ever since your honorable body, in its own discretion, have removed the crew of the Harbor Police boat from the Quarantine Station, S. I., our vessels have been boarded there by gangs of lawless persons known as "Slushmen" and "Runners," whose ostensible business is to obtain sailors for boarding-house keepers, and who, under the feigned name of "runners for commission houses," commit all sorts of depredations on our property, viz.: Our vessels, their tackle and cargo, which calls for the application of an immediate remedy, as in several instances the damage done by them and their accomplices is said to have amounted to hundreds of dollars. With a view of arresting this at present unmolested and lawless traffic, we would respectfully ask your honorable body to station a boat's crew of the Harbor Police, as heretofore, at the Quarantine Station, Staten Island, to protect the interests, and remedy this serious grievance of the shipping merchants of New-York.

This memorial is signed by about fifty of our most prominent shipping merchants, firms and individuals, among which are D. B. Allen, Grinnell, Minturn & Co., John G. Dale, Spofford, Tileston & Co., Sturgis & Co., Oelrichs & Co., Kunhardt & Co., and others.

In addition to the above is appended the following recommendation of Dr. GUNN, Health Officer at Quarantine:

QUARANTINE, Monday, June 30, 1862.

The above grievance is one which has been very frequently complained of to me, by the owners and captains of vessels, and a communication was also received from Gov. MORGAN on the subject, but there being no police force stationed at the Quarantine, and the invasion and pilfering of vessels occurring after the visitation of the Health Officer, it is utterly out of my province to control or prevent it.

A. N. GUNN, M. D., Health Officer.

BILLIARDS—BOSTON VS. NEW-YORK.—It will be remembered that in the great billiard tournament which took place in this City last Spring, two young men evinced rare skill in playing. They were Mr. GOLDTHWAITE, of Boston, and Mr. DEERY, of CHAS. CONNOR'S rooms, of this City. They have recently played a match in Boston, when GOLDTHWAITE was victor, and now they are to play a return match in this City. The time appointed was the 24th inst., but as on that day the running races are to take place in Boston, the time is changed to the 17th. *Wilkes' Spirit*, which is the authority in such matters, says: "No inconsiderable interest is felt in the billiard world concerning this second match, the fine play exhibited in the first materially enhancing this feeling. The Bostonians feel more than ever confident in their champion, while the New-Yorkers have by no means lost faith in DEERY, who, they trust, will be able to reverse the previous result. The match will take place in the upper room of Mr. O'CONNOR'S establishment on Union-square, which will be conveniently arranged for the accommodation of the spectators."

THREE MEN STABBED IN RECTOR-STREET.—About two o'clock, on Monday morning, three men were dangerously stabbed in a cigar-store in Rector-street, near Greenwich. From evidence in the possession of the Police authorities, it appears that the names of the offenders are B. MALONEY and WM. KENNY, both of whom are boatmen, doing business at Pier No. 9 North River. The names of the parties who were stabbed are JOHN REIMER, HALL NEUMILLER and HERMAN BEESEER. They are Germans, and by those who know them well, they are said to be very peaceable and respectable citizens. They were taken to the hospital by the Police of the First Ward, where the attending physicians pronounced their wounds to be of such a nature as to render their cases hopeless. The cause of the affray is yet unknown, but the Police are engaged in working up the case, and in trying to arrest the parties who made the assault. The latter escaped immediately after the affray.

FORGERY CASES.—In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, City Judge MCCUNN disposed as follows of certain forgery cases: MARTHA SCULLY and ELIZA SANDERS, aged 15 and 16 years, were charged with forgery in the second degree, but the District-Attorney accepted a plea of forgery in the fourth degree, for which the prisoners were sent to the City Prison, at Mr. HALL'S request, for one month. CATHARINE SCHONEMAN, a woman of respectable appearance, was indicted for the same offence, but Mr. HALL, after hearing all the evidence in the case, told the Court and jury that he could not convict the accused, and accordingly the jury found a verdict of not guilty. ROBERT WILLIAMS and HENRY JONES were also indicted, but on the affidavit of one of the parties, the case was postponed till next term. CHARLES MARTIN'S case was not now disposed of, in consequence of the unavoidable absence of some material witnesses, touching defendant's previous good character.

IMPORTANT ARREST OF A CONFIDENCE WOMAN.—A woman, calling herself Mrs. DAVIS, *alias* Mrs. Johnson, *alias* Mrs. Jones, with several other *aliases*, was arrested, yesterday, by Capt. DICKINSON, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, upon the charge of robbing the house of Mr. VOORHIES, No. 34 Vandam-street, of about $50 worth of female wearing apparel. The accused recently took board at the house, but after remaining there for a day or two, she very unceremoniously left with the clothing. She is known to the Police as an old offender, and has been practicing this game for the last two years in the City. About $200 worth of pawn tickets were found in her possession. She is very genteel in dress and manners, and for this reason she is regarded as a dangerous character.

CITY MORTALITY.—The City Inspector reports that 339 persons died in New-York last week—30 men, [illegible] women, [illegible] boys and [illegible] girls—a decrease of 29 from the mortality of the previous week, and of 54 as compared with the mortality of the corresponding week of 1861. Of the deceased, 178 were children under five years of age. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows: Consumption, 30; cholera infantum, 20; infantile convulsions, 18; dropsy in the head, 14; diarrhoea, 24; typhoid fever, 13; diptheria, 12; deaths from external causes, 37—among which are reported 7 premature births, 1 suicide, 2 drowned, 11 killed by accidents.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A SHIPWRIGHT.—EDWARD FLYN, a native of Ireland, aged about 23 years, accidentally fell from the scaffold of a ship at the Balance Dock, foot of Pike-street, yesterday, and died in about half an hour afterwards. The deceased was at work for ECKEN & WEBB, upon the ship Ocelly, at the time of the accident. He was both a shipwright and caulker, and by his employers he was regarded as a very reliable man. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest upon the body last evening, at the Dead-house of the *New-York Hospital. A verdict of accidental death* was rendered.

THE EFFECTS OF THE HEAT.—Officer DONOHUE, of the Fifth Precinct, yesterday found an unknown woman, about 30 years of age, in the rear of No. 203 Church-street, suffering from the effects of heat. She died while being conveyed to the Hospital.... Officer FLEMING, of the Tenth Precinct, found MARGARET KEENAN almost dead in Bayard-street, from the effects of a sun-stroke. She was conveyed to the Hospital.... AMELIA HOFFMAN and HANNAH TICK were found by the Police, prostrated with heat, and conveyed to their homes, by the Fifteenth Precinct Police.

AFTER THE DRUGGISTS.—The Excise Commissioners are vigorously at work. Yesterday they held a meeting and granted twenty-seven licenses, from which the revenue is $810. Very many druggists sell in a moderate and quiet way, liquors for which they have no license. They contend that the use of brandy in a glass of soda water is purely medicinal and that they do not need a license. The Commissioners see the matter in another light and have determined to prosecute all who omit to take the proper papers.

PERSONAL.—Mr. JOHN M. CLAY, who is now in this City with a fine stable of racers, including Wagram, who has astonished and delighted the sporting world, is a son of the old Kentucky statesman. As such his presence is of interest, and attracts much notice. Mr. CLAY is of medium height, with only the Clay mouth and teeth to mark his origin, of an impulsive nature, and devoted exclusively to the improvement of racing stock.

FULTON MARKET FILTH.—The filth about Fulton Market is absolutely offensive. On the sidewalk and in the gutter of the Beekman-street side, the odorous mess grows daily deeper and more nasty. If it is a necessary sequence of normal trade for such dirt to gather, it might be deprived of its most offensive peculiarities by an occasional swash from the nozzle of a hose pipe. As it now is, it constitutes most emphatically a public nuisance.

COMMENCEMENT AT ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.—The seventeenth annual commencement of St. John's College, at Fordham, will take place to-day. The exercises, which consist of orations, music, delivery of diplomas, &c., will commence at 12 M., for which the public will be in season if they secure seats in the train which leaves the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue at 11¼ A. M.

ROBBED IN A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—JOHN BROGAN, a countryman, was robbed at a late hour on Sunday night, of the sum of $90, in a house in Greene-street. MARY MARSHALL, the keeper of the place, was arrested, and $20 of the stolen money were found in one of the prisoner's stockings. Justice QUACKENBUSH committed MARY for trial.

A REVOLT AMONG THE GRAIN-SHOVELERS.—The grain-shovelers were not at work on Monday. Some two thousand of them were massed, in the morning, from Coenties-slip to Broad-street, demanding that the elevators shall be dispensed with. As those machines destroy their business, and endanger the lives of the craft by suffocation, they express their determination not to work in connection with them.

INDICTMENT OF MRS. REAL.—An indictment has been found by the Grand Jury of the General Sessions, against MARY REAL, for the murder of her late husband, PETER C. REAL, the particulars of which are familiar to the public. She will be arraigned to put in her plea to-morrow.

THE RELICS OF THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—An advertisement in another column summons the members of the Twenty-second Regiment, National Guard, still in this City, to meet this evening at the armory of Company C, on Sixth-avenue.

BEREAVED BUTCHERS.—The lightning on Monday night played thunder with those who deal in beef and mutton. We were informed at the market that whole stocks were discolored and spoiled by the effects of the electric spark.

A GUILTY CUSS.—HENRY CUSS pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was remanded for sentence until Saturday next.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

THE RELIEF FUND—PENITENTIARY STATISTICS—THE WORK OF THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS—A THIRSTY COMMUNITY—SUPPLIES FOR THE INSTITUTIONS—KEEPER OF THE PENITENTIARY.

An adjourned meeting of the Board was held last evening at the County Jail, President CROOKS in the Chair. The Commissioners of the Relief Fund sent in their seventh report, showing that between the 20th of May and the 23d of June they distributed to families of volunteers $13,463 20. It was referred to be filed. The Keeper of the Penitentiary submitted the following report for the month of June:

Prisoners received: males, 41; females, 67—total, 108.
Prisoners discharged: males, 32; females, 46—total, 78.
Prisoners escaped: male, 1—total, 1.
Prisoners remaining: males, 104; females, 126—total, 230.
Moneys received for convict labor, $63 75.

The report was placed on file. The Committee on Accounts, to whom was referred the statement of the Excise Commissioners of their transactions for the year ending May 1, 1862, reported that they compared said statement with the book of the Excise Commissioners, found on file in the City Clerk's office, as the law directs, and find that they granted 1,214 licenses, as follows:

First Ward	39	Twelfth Ward	92
Second Ward	74	Thirteenth Ward	65
Third Ward	30	Fourteenth Ward	72
Fourth Ward	42	Fifteenth Ward	34
Fifth Ward	93	Sixteenth Ward	58
Sixth Ward	64	Seventeenth Ward	22
Seventh Ward	61	Eighteenth Ward	11
Eighth Ward	52	Nineteenth Ward	29
Ninth Ward	83	Flatbush	11
Tenth Ward	96	Gravesend	11
Eleventh Ward	114	New-Lotts	20

all at $30 each, making $36,420; and that said licenses, excepting 44, were all granted on or before the 16th day of July, 1861, and that cash was paid to County Treasurer as follows: Aug. 23, 1861, $25,000; May 20, 1862, $11,420. Total, $36,420. The Jail Committee was authorized to enter into contracts with J. H. DOUGLAS to supply the Jail with coal at $5 20 per ton; KELSEY & LOUGHLIN, for wood at $5 67 per cord; and with ROBERT WELLWOOD for soft soap at 75c. per bbl. The Penitentiary Committee was authorized to enter into contracts with the following named persons, for the supplies as named for the County Institutions: JAMES CARMAN, fresh beef, 5¾c.; E. B. MORRELL, Indian Meal, $1 40 per 100 pounds; yellow corn meal, $1 20 do.; ship stuff, 75c. do.; wheat flour, $6 per barrel; straw, 56c. per 100 pounds; salt beef, 3c.; salt pork, 4¾c.; molasses, 25c. per gallon; salt, 60c. per bushel; rice, 8c. per pound; beans, $2 per bushel; coffee, 25c. per pound; peas 14c.; pepper, 20c.; mustard 18c.; saleratus, 5½c.; codfish, 2¾c.; potatoes, 50c. per bushel; hard soap, 5c.; vinegar, $2 50 per barrel. WM. LYNCH—Soft soap, 75c. per barrel. CHAPELL & POOL—Kerosene oil, 30c.; fluid, 70c. KELSEY & LOUGHLIN—Coal, $5 91. A resolution presented by Superintendent CROOKS was adopted, directing the Commissioners of the Relief Fund to extend the same assistance to families of members of the Thirteenth Regiment New-York State Militia, as is extended to the families of Volunteers. The Board made three unsuccessful attempts to elect a Keeper of the Penitentiary, and then adjourned until the first Tuesday in August.

THE CAPITOLINE SOCIETY.—The Capitoline Association of this city, of whose delightful gatherings we have so frequently had occasion to speak, gave, on Tuesday night, one of their "Musicals," at which a large number of gentlemen and ladies assisted. The entertainment was varied by musical exercises of every character, and was one of the most successful of the season.

CITY COURT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 26, 29, 12, 41, 42, 45, 46, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 56, 68, 61, 54, 56, 57, 35, 14.

NEW-JERSEY.

ARRIVAL OF THE BODY OF LIEUT. CHASOTTE, KILLED IN BATTLE.—The body of the late Lieut. ADOLPHUS F. CHASOTTE, of Company F, Seventh Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, who was instantly killed in the battle at Mechanicsville, on Thursday, June 26, arrived in Jersey City, [illegible] yesterday. The Independence Guard, of the Second Regiment N. J. S. M., of which deceased was a member, are making arrangements to inter the remains with military honors, the funeral to take place on Thursday afternoon. Lieut. CHASOTTE was 28 years of age, a young man of great promise, and was loved and respected by all who knew him. He fell while gallantly leading Company H, of the same regiment, the officers of which were disabled and he placed in command. He was shot in the head, the ball entering the left cheek, passing through and coming out at the right ear, causing instant death.

THE HACKETT RAILROAD ACCIDENT—DEATH OF THE FIREMAN.—TIMOTHY PAGE, the fireman on the train of the New-Jersey Railroad thrown off the track at Newark on Sunday evening, and who, with his father, the engineer, was so badly scalded by the escaped steam, died on Monday night at his residence, No. 53 Mercer-street, Jersey City, from the effects of his injuries. Deceased was about nineteen years of age; had been employed on the road since he was old enough to work, and was much esteemed, both by the Company and the employes. His funeral will take place this afternoon. Mr. RALPH PAGE, the engineer and father of deceased, still lies in a critical condition, but hopes are entertained of his recovery.

POCKET PICKED.—A gentleman residing in Newark, while at the depot of the Erie Railroad at Long Dock, Jersey City, yesterday morning, had his pocket picked of a wallet containing $160. The thief escaped.

MAD DOG.—The first mad dog of the season, in Jersey City, made his appearance yesterday afternoon in Montgomery-street. After plunging through the basement of the house occupied by Mr. THOMAS, the rabid animal was killed by Policeman O'DONNELL.

SOLDIERS' HOSPITAL.—At the present time there are but about thirty-five patients in the Soldiers' Hospital in Jersey City. A large number are, however, hourly expected, for whom ample accommodation has been provided.

LAW REPORTS.

The Bottle Law Declared Constitutional.

IN COURT OF APPEALS—JUNE TERM, 1862.

OPINION OF THE COURT.

Patrick Mullins vs. The People.—SELDEN, J.—It must be conceded that the statute under which the respondent was convicted before the Justice, is peculiar in its provisions, and bears palpable evidence upon its face of having been framed without that care and caution which should attend the enactment of a penal law. The respondent insists that the act is unconstitutional. This, however, depends in a great degree upon the construction which is given to it. The first section, which simply authorizes all persons engaged in the manufacture and sale of mineral waters, &c., in bottles, with names or marks thereon, to record and publish such names or marks, is of course without objection.

The second section, as amended by the act of 1860, declares it to be unlawful, without the written consent of the owner, "to fill with mineral waters or other beverage, any such bottle so marked or stamped, or to sell, dispose of, buy or traffic in, any such bottle so marked or stamped by him, her or them, of such owner thereof," and imposes a penalty of fifty cents for every violation of the enactment. This section is very awkwardly framed, and would, if literally construed, be entirely self-destructive. It could not, of course, have been intended to require the owner of the bottle to procure his own written consent to its use or sale. This would be absurd. The manufacturer for whose protection the statute was passed, might clearly fill his bottles, and sell them with their contents, without any written consent from himself. When he has done this, the purchaser becomes "the owner" of the bottle, and is therefore, according to the terms of the act, the party whose written consent is requisite to any subsequent use or sale. But his written consent could be no more essential to a sale by himself, than that of the manufacturer to the original sale, nor would it afford any protection to the manufacturer to require it. This, therefore, cannot be the true construction of the provision.

The only mode in which the statute can be made to effect the object of its enactment, is to interpret the word "owner" as referring exclusively to the original owner whose name or mark is upon the bottle, and the prohibition to extend only to a use or sale by, or a purchase from, a person other than such original owner. Thus interpreted the provision is entirely unobjectionable, and would accomplish precisely what the Legislature no doubt intended. But to warrant conviction and punishment under this section, the offence must be proved. The record in this case shows, that Mullins was convicted by the Justice of having violated the provisions of the act, in having "secreted" the bottle marked and stamped as described, upon his premises, and in having "sold, disposed of, bought or trafficked" in the bottles of the complainant. Now it is plain, that the secreting of bottles cannot subject a party to a conviction under the act. It authorizes the issue of a search warrant for the purpose of finding the bottles; but no other penalty is attached to the act of secreting. This act is not mentioned or alluded to in the second section, which alone imposes the penalty. To justify the imposition of a fine or imprisonment, the party charged must be shown to have violated the provisions of this section. Mullins was convicted under those provisions of having "sold, disposed of, bought or trafficked in" the bottles of Knebel. The only evidence to support this conviction was the fact that one bottle with Knebel's mark was found at the bottom of a barrel of bottles upon his premises, and that he was a dealer in old bottles. If this could be supposed to prove either of the acts with which he was charged, it must be that of having unlawfully bought the bottle. It could not prove that he had sold or trafficked in the bottles of Knebel, as it had no tendency to show that he ever had any other in his possession than the one found. But how could the fact of the finding of this bottle upon his premises prove that he had bought of some person *other than* Knebel himself, which, upon our construction of the act, it was essential to establish? The presumption provided for in the first clause of the third section of the act does not arise, as that attached only upon proof of the *use* of the bottles for the *sale* of mineral waters, and of this there was no evidence. At common law the presumption from the facts proved would clearly be, that Mullins came lawfully into possession of the bottle. Hence, although in view of the interpretation which I have given to the statute there is no objection to its constitutionality, still I see no evidence in the case upon which the conviction can properly rest; and the only doubt which can exist, as to the propriety of its reversal by the Supreme Court, arises, as I think, upon the question whether the error can be corrected upon a *certiorari* issued, not pursuant to any statute, but under the established practice at common law.

An impression has prevailed to some extent in this State, founded upon several decisions of our late Supreme Court, that the power of review upon a common law *certiorari* is confined, to use the language of Judge Bronson, in the case of The People vs. The Judges of Dutchess, 23 Wend., 360, "to questions touching the jurisdiction of the subordinate tribunal and the regularity of its proceedings." "If," adds that learned Judge, "they neither exceed their powers, nor depart from the forms prescribed to them by law, their decision upon the merits of the controversy before them is final and conclusive." This has never, I think, been very cordially assented to, and from my examination of the subject it seems to me clear that, at least in that class of cases where the writ is used to remove a summary conviction had before a magistrate under a penal statute, the doctrine is erroneous. It is true, as has been often said, that such a *certiorari* removes only the words, and hence it seems to have been inferred that the evidence upon which the conviction was had would not be *returned*. But it will be found to have been conclusively settled at common law that the magistrate, in these cases, must insert the evidence in the record of the conviction itself, for the express purpose of enabling the Superior Court, upon a removal of the proceedings by *certiorari*, to determine upon the face of the conviction whether it was lawful; and although the Court would not interfere upon a question as to the mere *weight* of the evidence, yet a conviction without *any* evidence to support, has always, in the English Courts, been reversed or quashed as erroneous.

I will refer to a few cases to show that this has been the practice of those Courts. In the case of Rex *vs.* Theed, 2 Stra., 919, a conviction by a magistrate under a statute called the "Candle Act" was quashed, "because the evidence was not set out, it being alleged that the offence was *fully and duly proved*." The report of this case is very short, and does not show how the question was brought before the Court; but it was undoubtedly by *certiorari*, as is plainly to be inferred from a previous case against the same defendant, upon the same statute, (2 Lord Ray, 1375,) in which the conviction was sustained.

In a subsequent case, to wit, Rex *vs.* Lloyd, 2 Stra., 996, in which a *certiorari* was issued to a Court of Quarter Sessions to bring up the proceedings upon a removal of a clerk of the peace from office, a distinction was taken between a conviction and a mere order; and it was conceded both by the counsel (Mr. Strange) and the Court, that in cases of summary conviction, the record must contain the evidence, in order that the Superior Court may see that the conviction was legal. The Chief Justice said: "It is fully settled that in convictions the evidence must be set out; and if this was to be considered as a conviction, it therefore would be bad."

In Rex *vs.* Clarke, 8 Term, R. 220, the Court of King's Bench expressly held that upon a conviction of a person for killing game, without being duly qualified, the magistrate ought to state in the conviction *the whole of the evidence for and against the defendant*. The object of this requirement, and the extent to which the Court will go in reviewing the case upon the merits, is shown by the case of Rex *vs.* Smith, 8 Term, 564, 587. The defendant had been summarily convicted under a statute of George III., against selling bread by wholesale before it had been baked for twenty-four hours; and this conviction was removed into the King's Bench, no doubt, by a common law *certiorari*, as that was the ordinary, if not the only mode of removing such conviction. It was there held, that where a power of conviction is given to inferior magistrates, they are the only judges of the weight of the evidence; but that if no evidence appear on the conviction, to support a material part of the case, the conviction will be quashed.

The same principle was recognized in the cases of The King vs. Crisp, 7 East, 389, and The King vs. Chandler, 14 East, 267, in which convictions before Justices of the Peace, in the one case under the Malt act, and in the other for an offence against the Excise laws, were removed in like manner to the King's Bench. In each of these cases, the principal question raised and discussed in the latter Court was whether the evidence was sufficient to support the charge.

Many other authorities might be cited, but these are sufficient to show that upon a common law *certiorari* for the removal of summary convictions before magistrates, the power of review is not confined to questions affecting either the jurisdiction of the magistrate or the regularity of the proceedings before him, but extends to all other legal questions; and that unless it appears upon the face of the record that there was evidence sufficient to warrant the conviction, it will be quashed.

It follows from what has been said, that the judgment appealed from in this case should be affirmed.

Sutherland, J., was for affirmance on the grounds stated by him in the Court below; Gould, Davies and Smith, Js., on Selden's opinion; Allen for affirmance on defect of evidence; Denio, J., for reversal; Wright, J., absent.

[Copy.] E. PESHINE SMITH, State Reporter.

State and National Courts—An Interesting Question of Jurisdiction.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Barnard.

John E. Anderson vs. The Manufacturers' Bank.—This action was brought by the plaintiff, as assignee of a chose in action.

The plaintiff is a citizen of New-York; the defendants are a corporation created by and doing business in Connecticut. The action is brought to recover $633 33, with interest from 19th January, 1856, upon a claim alleged to have been assigned to the plaintiff by Josiah M. Colburn. On 14th December, 1861, the defendants entered their appearance in this Court, and at the same time filed a petition for the removal of the cause into the Circuit Court of the United States for this District, and offered a bond, with sureties, duly executed and approved, for entering in the Circuit Court, as required by statute, copies of the process against them, and for their appearance, &c., and thereupon an order was made requiring plaintiff to show cause why the cause should not be removed. At the hearing of the motion, the plaintiff showed by affidavit that Colburn, who assigned the claim in suit to plaintiff, was a resident in and citizen of Connecticut. An order was made denying the motion, with $10 costs, from which defendants have appealed, on the ground that, upon their moving papers, they were entitled to the order for which they asked, removing this cause into the Circuit Court of the United States. (Act of Congress, passed Sept. 24, 1789, 1 U. S. Stat. at large, p. 78, sec. 12; Gordon vs. Longest, 16 Peters, U. S. R., 97; Kanouse vs. Martin, 15 Howard, U. S. R. 198, 208; Green vs. Custard, 23 Howard, U. S. R., 484.) The 12th section of the Act of Congress gives to defendants the absolute right to remove the action into the United States Circuit Court, and the provisions of the 11th section are not applicable to, and cannot control the case. (Green vs. Custard, 23 Howard, U. S. R., 484.)

The 11th section was intended to prevent the assignment of promissory notes and other choses in action of the character, for the purpose of bringing action thereon in the United States Courts; and the intent of the 12th section was to give to a defendant the absolute right to remove an action into the United States Circuit Court, under the circumstances and upon the conditions therein prescribed. The objection of want of jurisdiction in the United States Circuit Court can be taken only by special plea; and the defendants would not be permitted so to plead after having voluntarily removed the action into that Court. (Bailey vs. Dozier, 6 How., U. S. R., 23; Evans vs. Gee, 11 Peters., R. 80.)

Whatever may be the consequences of removing the cause, the defendants are entitled to the order by the express provisions of the 12th section of the act. The alleged cause of action arose in Connecticut, between citizens and residents of that State, and the controversy should properly there be determined. The plaintiff may fairly be presumed to have taken the assignment for the purpose of bringing action in New-York, and is not entitled to any special favor to enable him to maintain the action.

The principal point of the respondent was, that the act of Congress did not apply to this case, and that the Circuit Court of the United States would have jurisdiction of the action as it stands.

The case was stated in the TIMES of May 19, last. The opinion of the Court is now rendered, holding that if such an action were removed into the United States Courts, the plaintiff could not maintain the action there, and it would be a good defence to the action that it was so brought.

The order appealed from was affirmed.

B. W. Bonney for appellant; A. R. Dyett for respondent.

Insurance Policies—Restrictive Clauses.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge McCarthy.

The Seamless Hosiery Company of New-York vs. The Unity Fire Insurance Association of London.—This was an action brought by the plaintiffs to recover $520 for losses sustained by fire in their factory near Paterson, N. J., which was insured with the defendants.

It was contended by the counsel for the defendants that, in consequence of a written condition in the policy prohibiting the use of fire in the building so insured, the Company was not liable. A nonsuit was asked.

The plaintiffs urged that the clause meant nothing more or less than the prohibition of the use of fire for purposes foreign to their manufacturing operations, and that the use of fire in heating iron plates, used in the manufacturing of the hosiery, was not included in the written prohibition in the policy, which was to the effect that fire should not be used in any manner whatever except under the boiler.

The Court granted the motion for nonsuit, to which an exception was taken.

J. D. & T. D. Sherwood for plaintiffs; Brainerd & Rice for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Le Roy et al. vs. Alexander.—Motion for attachment granted.
Grayson vs. Taylor et al.—Motion for a committal granted.
Cauldwell et al. vs. Miner et al.—Reference granted.
Austin vs. Henry et al.—Reference granted.
Northam vs. Townsend et al.—Reference ordered.
Kerr vs. Kerr et al.—granted.
Dilberard et al. vs. Ruby et al.—Reference ordered to Judge Slosson.
Menard vs. Clark et al.—Reference ordered.
Bogert vs. Ferris et al.; Barstow vs. Harris et al.; Allen vs. Denny et al.; Hendricks et al. vs. Abbott et al.—Judgments granted.
Havens vs. Melville et al.—Reference ordered.
Snow et al. vs. Provincial Insurance Company et al.—Motion for commission granted.
Bull et al. vs. (three cases) Denilson et al.; Ackley vs. (two cases) Westervelt et al.; McElroy vs. Martin et al.; Riggs vs. Kunhardt et al.—Judgments granted.
Gennett Yeranie vs. Jane M. Yeranie.—Judgment of divorce granted.
Pacific Fire Insurance Company vs. Campbell, &c.; The Same vs. Hay et al.—Judgments granted.
Cramer vs. Barth.—Referred back to same Referee to take proof, &c., and report fully thereon.
Courier vs. Courier.—Complaint wanted.
Willis, &c. vs. Hubbel.—Settled.
Perstmann et al. vs. Kross.—Motion granted without costs.
Rogers vs. (two cases) Kennedy et al.; Salisbury vs. Lawrence et al.—Motions for judgment granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 8, 1862.

$2,000	U. S. 6s '68, Cou. 100	100	Pac. Mail S. Co. s10 112
1,000	U. S. 6s '81, Reg. 101⅝	224	do. 112
4,000	do. 101⅝	60	do. 111½
5,000	U. S. 6s '81, Cou. 101⅝	15	do. 111⅜
5,000	do. 101⅝	50	do. s10 111
2,400	Tr. 7 3-10 ₩ c. N. small 103	150	do. s10 110½
5,000	do. 103½	90	do. 111
1,000	City 6s '75 102	400	N. Y. Cen. R. 89½
2,300	City 6's, '87 103	100	do. b30 89⅞
500	Ohio State 6's '86 102½	400	do. s30 89⅞
5,000	Ky. St. 6s, ex int. 94½	100	do. b30 90
5,000	Ill. Cou. Bs. 1879, ex int. 102½	550	do. 89¾
1,000	Ill. War Loan 91	100	do. s30 89⅞
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90 53	60	do. 89⅞
5,000	do. 52½	500	Erie Railway 34
5,000	do. s30 52½	150	do. 33⅞
5,000	Vir. St. 6s 53	50	do. 34⅝
1,000	N. Car. St. 6s 70½	100	Erie Railway Pr. s30 61
2,000	Mo. St. 6s 47½	300	do. 61
1,000	do. 47½	500	do. b30 61½
24,000	do. 47½	100	do. b30 61½
1,000	Louis. St. 6s 56½	100	do. 61½
4,000	Cal. St. 7s 91	50	do. 61½
1,000	Iowa St. 7s 100	50	Hud. River R. 45½
11,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s 100½	50	do. s30 45
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s 102	150	Harlem R. 15½
20,000	Erie R. 2d M. bs. '59 97	10	do. 16
1,000	Hud. R. R. 2d M. 99	100	Harlem R. Pref. 37½
1,000	do. 98	12	N. H. & Hartford R. 142
1,000	Har. 1st M. bs. 104½	100	Mich. Cen. R. 59¾
1,000	Har. 3d M. B. 90	40	do. 60
2,000	Mich. So. 2d mtg. 81½	400	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S. 56¾
500	do. 81½	100	do. 56¾
4,000	do. 82	5	do. 56
1,000	M. S. Sink. F. Bs. 90½	10	Panama Railroad 136½
1,000	Terre H. & A. 2d M. 73	20	do. 136
2,000	C. & N. W. S. F. B. 85	150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip. s30 59
1,000	To. & Wa. 1st M. 80½	50	do. 59½
5,000	To. & Wa. 2d M. 62	50	do. 59
1,000	P. F. W. & C. 1st M. 95½	50	do. s30 58⅞
5	Am. Ex. Bank 95	20	do. 58⅞
15	Bank of N. America 102	400	Clev. & Pitts. R. 22½
5	Hanover Bank 88	25	Clev., Col. & Cin. R. 122
113,450	American Gold 110⅞	125	Galena & Chi. R. 69
10,000	do. b30 110⅞	100	Clev. & Toledo R. 47½
5,000	do. s30 110¾	200	do. 47⅞
35,000	do. c 110⅞	50	Chi. & R. I. R. opg 63½
25,000	do. b60 110¾	200	do. opg 64
40,000	do. b30 111	100	do. 64½
100	Reading R. 57	20	Chi., Bur. & Q. R. 77
		50	do. 78

[illegible]	U. S. 6s '81, Cou. [illegible]	[illegible]	Pac. Mail S. Co. [illegible]
[illegible]	U. S. 6s '81, Reg. [illegible]	[illegible]	do. [illegible]
[illegible]	U. S. 6s '74, Cou. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Tr. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. N. [illegible]	[illegible]	Erie Railway Pref. [illegible]
[illegible]	Ky. St. 6s, ex int. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Cal. St. 7s [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Ill. W. Ln. ex int. [illegible]	[illegible]	Ill. C. R. Scrip [illegible]
[illegible]	Ill. Cou. B. 1862 [illegible]	[illegible]	do. [illegible]
1,000	Hud. Riv. R. 3d M. [illegible]	[illegible]	Harlem R. Pref. [illegible]
16,000	C. & N. W. 2d M. [illegible]	[illegible]	Mich. Cen. R. [illegible]
5,000	Tol. & W. 1st M. [illegible]	[illegible]	do. [illegible]
[illegible]	do. [illegible]	[illegible]	Mich. So. & N. I. [illegible]
4,000	Tol. & W. 2d M. [illegible]	[illegible]	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S. [illegible]
7,000	Mich. So. 2d M. [illegible]	[illegible]	do. [illegible]
5,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 1 M. 90	[illegible]	do. [illegible]
10,000	American Gold 111⅛	[illegible]	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip [illegible]
5,000	do. 111¼	[illegible]	do. [illegible]
10,000	do. 111½	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. R. [illegible]
200	N. Y. Central R. [illegible]	[illegible]	Gal. & Chicago R. [illegible]
100	do. [illegible]	[illegible]	do. [illegible]
100	do. [illegible]	[illegible]	do. [illegible]
150	do. 90	[illegible]	Clev. & Tol. R. [illegible]
100	do. b7 90	[illegible]	do. [illegible]
50	do. [illegible]	[illegible]	Chi. & R. I. R. [illegible]
20	Hudson River R. [illegible]		

TUESDAY, July 8—P. M.

The passage of the new Treasury bill, which authorizes an addition of $150,000,000 to the volume of United States Notes and Deposits, together with the current export demand for Gold, suddenly advanced the rates of Exchange on London and the price of Gold to-day 1@1½ ₩ cent. over the current rates of Monday. The excitement among the Foreign Exchange and Bullion Brokers was unusually marked, the advance being both rapid and decided on the figures of yesterday. In the afternoon Bills on London were [illegible] ₩ cent., and Gold 110@111½ ₩ cent. The demand is in good part speculative, as the amount of Merchant bills created this week by the export clearances of Domestic Produce is over $3,000,000. The difference to this side in the return Exchange made upon this export movement is over $350,000. The difference against the other side in remitting against sales of Foreign Merchandise and American Stocks is correspondingly great. The operation altogether is not an undesirable one to our interests, especially as we have no other practical employment for Gold. The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week ending July 8, and since Jan. 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Total for the week	$1,477,332	$2,154,519	[illegible]
Previously reported	43,643,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Since January 1	$45,121,381	[illegible]	[illegible]

The advance in Gold and Exchange has produced, and not unreasonably, a firmer feeling on the Stock Exchange. The business at both sessions of the Board to-day was large, and in the afternoon the market was active and upward. The rise in prices from Monday afternoon averages about 1 ₩ cent. on the Railway shares and Bonds, and ½@¾ ₩ cent. on Government securities. The inquiry for United States 6 ₩ cents of 1881 was quite spirited at 101¾, ex-dividend, for both coupon and registered stock, and for 7.30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bonds at 103½@104 ₩ cent. The price of the New-York Railroad shares rose to 90½ ₩ cent. for Central, and 35@35¼ ₩ cent. for Erie after the printed sales this afternoon, while the demand for nearly all the Western descriptions was firm at advancing rates. The market altogether advanced on yesterday's closing quotations quite equal to the additional rise in Gold and Exchange, and the prevalent impression, and the Street this afternoon is that, upon our United States Currency basis, and the increased abundance of Money which the new Treasury bill will assuredly lead to, all Dividend-paying securities will surely, though perhaps gradually, appreciate, influencing to some extent speculation in the Bonds and Shares not yet embraced in this list. The only exception to the general advance to-day is the stock of the Pacific Mail Company, which sold down, on the reported opposition by the Nicaragua route, heretofore referred to in this column, to 108 ₩ cent. The organization of this competition is supposed to be nearly complete, but opinions differ widely as to what the movement will practically amount to. Late in the afternoon the following prices were made for Stocks on the Street, as compared with Monday's closing quotations, the market being firm and excited:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
N. Y. Central	89⅞	90¾	Illinois Central	59	59¾
Erie	34⅞	35⅜	Pacific	113	[illegible]
Erie Preferred	61	62⅜	Tennessee	53	[illegible]
Rock Island	63⅞	64⅜	Missouris	47	48
Toledo	47½	48	U. S. 6s, 1881	101½	[illegible]
Galena	69	69½	U. S. 7.30 Bonds	103½	104
Mich. Central	59⅛	60⅜	U. S. Notes, 1 y'r	100	100½
Mich. Southern	24⅞	25⅜	Gold	110⅜	112⅛
Mich. Guarant'd	56⅜	57½	Bills on London	[illegible]	[illegible]

The returning ease and low rates in the Money market had considerable influence to-day on the Stock Exchange. The daily disbursements of the Treasury are very heavy, and the Money, for the most part, remains for employment in this City at 5@6 ₩ cent., the lower rate being accepted by large lenders to-day.

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	101	Bk. of the Republic	[illegible]
Mechanics'	103½	Bk. of N. America	[illegible]
America	108	Hanover	82
Tradesmen's	98	Irving	70
Greenwich	130	Metropolitan	[illegible]
Seventh Ward	120	Citizens'	90
State of New-York	91	Shoe & Leather	103
Commerce	90	St. Nicholas	91
American Exchange	95	Marine	110
Pacific	120	Park	110
Chatham	90		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s	103½	Mich. C. [illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	98	Chi., Bur. & Q. 8 ₩ c.	104
N. Y. C. 6s, subscrip'n	98	Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. seconds	[illegible]
New-York Cen. 7s, '64	102	M. S. & N. Ia. s. f. 7 ₩ c.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76, conv.	106¼	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ cent., '75	88
Erie firsts, '68	103½	T. H. & A. firsts 7 ₩ c.	[illegible]
Erie seconds, '64	104	T. H. & A. 2ds, 8 ₩ c., '79	[illegible]
Erie seconds, '79	104¼	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	[illegible]
Erie thirds, '83	97	Chi. & N. W. firsts, [illegible]	40
Erie fourths, '80	88½	Ch. & N. W. seconds	23¼
Erie fifths, '88	90	Del. La. & W. firsts	[illegible]
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	86	Tol. & Wabash firsts	[illegible]
Hudson firsts, '69	110	Tol. & Wabash seconds	[illegible]
Hudson seconds, s.f. '85	103	Tol. & Wabash int. [illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson thirds, '75	94	Gal. & Chic. firsts	[illegible]
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	104½	Gal. & Chic. seconds	[illegible]
Harlem thirds, '68	83	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. firsts	[illegible]
Mich. C. 8 ₩ c., '69-'72	103¼	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	[illegible]

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. July 7.	LOANS. June 30.	SPECIE. July 7.	SPECIE. June 30.
Philadelphia	$4,076,000	$4,104,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
North America	4,347,377	3,980,192	[illegible]	[illegible]
Farmers & Mech.	5,342,061	5,336,311	1,111,[illegible]	1,110,[illegible]
Commercial	1,723,000	1,712,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics'	2,107,000	2,043,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Liberties	1,954,000	1,932,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southwark	1,140,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kensington	927,973	933,904	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penn Township	951,[illegible]	938,147	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western	1,563,456	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Man. & Mech.	1,531,790	1,530,110	147,[illegible]	[illegible]
Commerce	700,004	746,816	[illegible]	[illegible]
Girard	2,412,416	2,416,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tradesmen's	670,722	680,023	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consolidation	806,733	837,330	[illegible]	[illegible]
City	999,111	972,898	118,974	[illegible]
Commonwealth	820,116	828,970	73,377	[illegible]
Corn Exchange	652,000	644,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union	726,000	701,000	70,000	[illegible]
Total	33,206,061	32,911,372	[illegible]	[illegible]

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. July 7.	DEPOSITS. June 30.	CIRCULATION. July 7.	CIRCULATION. June 30.
Philadelphia	$2,386,000	$2,414,000	$281,000	[illegible]
North America	2,542,565	2,332,576	247,721	[illegible]
Farmers & Mech	4,821,883	4,975,741	322,320	[illegible]
Commercial	1,182,000	1,209,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics'	1,240,569	1,301,281	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Liberties	1,611,000	1,650,000	147,000	[illegible]
Southwark	1,136,397	1,201,578	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kensington	821,948	803,353	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penn Township	807,361	850,150	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western	1,573,226	1,486,446	[illegible]	[illegible]
Man. & Mech	730,390	839,990	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commerce	756,076	803,647	[illegible]	[illegible]
Girard	1,826,271	1,772,952	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tradesmen's	577,288	572,276	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consolidation	429,076	402,090	[illegible]	[illegible]
City	600,834	575,258	211,72[illegible]	[illegible]
Commonwealth	376,082	388,303	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Exchange	512,000	530,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union	377,000	381,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	24,327,728	24,410,423	4,340,[illegible]	[illegible]

The aggregates compare with those of the previous week as follows:

	June 30.	July 7.	
Capital Stock	$11,716,620	$11,716,620	[illegible]
Loans	32,911,372	33,206,061	Inc. [illegible]
Specie	5,585,986	5,546,[illegible]	Dec. [illegible]
Due from other Banks	5,282,273	5,422,126	Inc. [illegible]
Due to other Banks	6,[illegible]	6,733,574	Inc. [illegible]
Deposits	24,410,423	24,327,728	Dec. [illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]	4,[illegible]	Inc. [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address Five Dollars.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world, if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

[illegible] THEATRE—THE YOUNG PRINCE—[illegible]

WALLACK'S—[illegible]—THE YOUNG ACTRESS—[illegible]

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE NIGHT DANCERS.

WINTER GARDEN—PROF. ANDERSON.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

[illegible] GARDENS—6th-av. and 11th-st.—[illegible], BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—[illegible] LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MECHANICS—No. 472 Broadway.

[illegible] GALLERY—No. [illegible] Broadway—"[illegible]" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. [illegible] Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have advices from Gen. McCLELLAN'S army to the morning of Monday last, through our Special Correspondents. At that time everything was progressing favorably. The rebels were keeping comparatively quiet in front, though they had erected two or three batteries on the opposite side of the James, below Harrison's Landing, for the purpose of annoying our transports, and to distract the attention of our gunboats. One of them had fired into the transport *Juniata*, which was forced to run ashore to prevent being sunk. The gunboats, however, of which there are a sufficiency up the river, will make short work of the rebel batteries.

The cooperation of other armies with the army of the Potomac, which has always been regarded in well-informed quarters as essential to the speedy reduction of the rebel capital, is now, it appears, to be afforded. A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press*, dated Newbern, July 2, says: "BURNSIDE'S entire *corps d'armée* is in motion, bound inland somewhere, probably to coöperate with McCLELLAN. Your readers will be surprised to hear that three divisions are now in motion from this place, and more to come. You will hear good news from BURNSIDE, PARKE, FOSTER and RENO very soon. The troops are overjoyed to think that they are about to follow our gallant Burnside into a victorious field once more. This important movement is doubtless the result, in great measure, of the consultation known to have taken place between Gen. BURNSIDE, the War Department, and Gen. McCLELLAN, some time ago. The best results may be expected to follow it."

Gen. BURNSIDE, it will be seen by our latest advices, arrived with his Staff at Fortress Monroe on Monday. His army, or a large portion of it, is doubtless there, acting in conjunction with that of Gen. McCLELLAN.

Adjutant-General HILLHOUSE issued General Orders No. 52 yesterday, relating to the new enlistments. There is to be a camp in each Senatorial District. The first seven districts are to arrange their camps as they think proper; the other camps are to be located at Goshen, Kingston, Troy, Albany, Fonda, Plattsburgh, Ogdensburgh, Sackett's Harbor, Rome, Richfield Springs, Oswego, Syracuse, Norwich, Binghamton, Auburn, Geneva, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Geneseo, Buffalo and Jamestown. Each recruiting officer must confine his recruiting to the Senatorial District for which he is appointed. The force will be received and mustered into the service of the United States, by regiments.

The Common Council of Buffalo has appropriated $50,000 to raise a regiment for the new force, giving $75 bounty to each recruit.

By an arrival at this port we have advices from Nassau, N. P., to the 28th ult. The steamer *Ovieto*, built in England for a rebel man-of-war, had been seized by Her Majesty's ship *Greyhound*, and a prize-crew put on board. She was under command of the notorious SEMMES, lately commander of the *Sumter*. The steamer *Cecile*, having on board munitions of war, intended for Charleston, had run on a rock off Allacus, and had sunk in four fathoms of water, becoming a total wreck. A portion of her cargo had been saved, in a damaged condition, by wreckers. The steamers *Nashville* and *Kate* had attempted to run the blockade at Wilmington, N. C., but had been chased back. Several other vessels were waiting, at Nassau, an opportunity to run the blockade.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Confiscation bill as [illegible] from the House was taken up. Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, moved that the Senate recede from its amendment and agree to the House bill. This was negatived, 23 to 14. A motion for a Committee of Conference was then adopted, 28 to 10. The resolution for the expulsion of Senator SIMMONS, of Rhode Island was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Tariff bill was considered, and after various amendments, was passed. A bill to amend the act providing for calling out the militia to suppress rebellion, passed in 1795, was introduced by Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts. The bill to establish and equalize the grade of line officers in the Navy, was then considered until the adjournment.

In the House, the report of the Conference Committee on the Treasury Note bill was agreed to. The bill to provide for the discharge of State prisoners and others, was considered. A motion to lay it on the table was negatived—69 to 29—and it was finally passed. It directs the Secretary of State and the Secretary of War, as soon as practicable, to furnish to the Judges of the Circuit and District Courts, a list of the names of all persons, in States or States in which the Federal judicial processes continued, who are or may be hereafter held as State, or political prisoners. Where the Grand Jury has terminated its proceedings without finding an indictment, it shall be the duty of the Judge to immediately direct the discharge of the prisoner. Every officer having the custody of a prisoner refusing to obey the order shall be subject to indictment for a misdemeanor, and punished with a fine of $500, and imprisonment of not less than six months, at the discretion of the Court. The bill also provides for bailing prisoners, and concludes with a section declaring that it shall be lawful for the President, by reason of the rebellion, and when the public safety shall require it, to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and whenever it shall be so suspended, it shall be unlawful for any Judge to allow such a writ. The Senate bill, defining the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the army was passed. The House consented to a Committee of Conference on the Confiscation bill, and adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The telegraph announces the arrival of the *Great Eastern* off Cape Race, with advices from Europe three days later—to the 1st inst. A summary of her news will be found elsewhere.

The grain shovelers have most resolutely determined to stop working in any way in connection with the grain "elevators," and at their meeting last night formed a protective society, calculated to prevent the further use of the machines. The grain forwarders have furthermore resolved that they can't do without the machines, and there the matter stands up to last night.

Seventeen rebel prisoners from Martinsburgh, Va., and that vicinity, arrived in Philadelphia on Monday, and were taken to the Provost-Marshal's Headquarters, in the old Pennsylvania Bank Building. Among the prisoners is a Second Lieutenant and an Orderly Sergeant. The Lieutenant is very anxious to take the oath of allegiance, and states that he believes he has been in the wrong, and is now willing to fight as a private in the ranks of the National army. Several of the privates expressed the same opinion.

The prize schooner *Roberta* was sold at Callowhill-street wharf, Philadelphia, on Monday, bringing $1,375; the prize schooner *Cora* was also sold. She brought but $316. Parts of the cargoes of prize vessels were sold; cotton bringing 16 cents the pound, and salt from 60 to 80 cents the sack.

The United States frigate *Sabine* arrived at New-London on Sunday forenoon. She will stop there a few days with the intention of shipping men for service, and then proceed to visit the principal seaports of New-England at the eastward.

On Monday, the Brazilian steam-corvette *Paranese* arrived at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, from Fortress Monroe. The *Paranese*, commanded by CARLOS DE CARVALLO, has been on a cruise to Venezuela and the Spanish Main. She goes to Philadelphia for repairs, and will be taken on the dock as soon as the gunboat *Chambers* is removed from it.

Prince DE JOINVILLE, accompanied by his nephews, the Count DE PARIS and Duc DE CHARTRES, visited Mrs. Gen. McCLELLAN at the country residence of Dr. MARCY, at Orange, N. J., on Sunday. They left the Brevoort House at 10 o'clock in the morning, in an open carriage, and spent the day in company with Dr. MARCY and Mrs. Gen. McCLELLAN, who has been stopping there for the last few weeks.

The Commencement exercises of Amherst College are in progress the present week. On Sunday, Rev. Dr. STEARNS, President of the institution, delivered the Baccalaureate address, taking as his text, 2d Samuel, 10th chapter, and 12th verse. On Monday there was prize declamation by selected members of the Sophomore and Freshman classes. On Tuesday, JOHN B. GOUGH lectured, and Dr. DEWEY, of Ithaca, addressed the Society of Inquiry, and to-day OTIS P. LORD, of Salem, Mass., was expected to deliver the oration before the Alumni, and Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER was to address the Literary Societies. The Commencement exercises proper occur to-morrow.

A rise of 1¼ ₩ cent. in the price of Gold, and 1@1¼ ₩ cent. in Exchange on London yesterday caused a corresponding advance on the Stock Exchange, and at the close of business the market was active and excited. United States 6 ₩ cents, 102; New-York Central, 90⅝; Gold 112¼; Exchange 123 ₩ cent.

Prices of Breadstuffs were generally lower yesterday; a fair business was transacted at the reduced rates, and the freight engagements of Flour and Grain for British ports were heavy. Cotton was quoted ½c.@1c. ₩ lb. higher, but the principal sales were those of New-Orleans, at auction, on account of Government. Moderate transactions were reported in Hides, Hops, Ingot Copper, Fish, Fruit, East India Rice, Tobacco, Molasses, Wool, Whalebone and Provisions. Sugars were active and buoyant. Whisky was in fair request, and was dearer. Iron, Lead, Spelter, Tin, Seeds, Spices, Hemp, Oils and Candles were quiet. Spirits Turpentine declined materially. No important changes transpired in other branches of trade.

The Live Stock Markets are very much depressed, in consequence of an over-supply and hot weather. Beeves number 4,250, which is near 1,000 less than last week. Some 300 were left over from the former market, and are now added to the supply, but not enumerated in the figures. The trade was dull, and prices ruled fully ½c. ₩ lb. lower than last week, or at an average of 7½c., the cattle being of general good quality. A few were sold at 8½c.@8¾c., and some thin stock at $32 ₩ head, or less than 6c. The yards were not cleared out at nightfall. Sheep are lower and slow of sale, at 3½c.@4c. ₩ lb. Lambs are very dull of sale, ranging from 6c.@7c. ₩ lb. Live Hogs are lower than they have heretofore been during the past ten years. It takes a good lot of corn-fed hogs to bring 3c., and the best are only quoted at 3¼c. Market completely glutted, and buyers disinclined to purchase.

The Case of the Ovieto—A Proof of British Good Faith.

The emphatic evidence the British Government has just given of its determination to observe the conditions of neutrality, by the seizure of the rebel war steamer *Ovieto*, deserves the acknowledgment which a prompt act of justice claims; and all the more so that the public temper at the present moment is not disposed to take too amiable a view of our foreign relations.

The *Ovieto* was, it appears, built for the rebels in an English port, and when completed, received, secretly, of course, iron armature and a heavy armament, with which *as a cargo*, she sailed to Nassau. At this mongrel port she was to be sheathed with the armature she had brought in her hold, armed in a formidable manner, and sent forth to do such work as a powerful man-of-war might find to do in aid of the rebels. The plan was already far advanced toward completion, and SEMMES, of *Sumter* notoriety, had been put in command of the vessel when she was seized by Capt. HINKLEY, of H. B. M. ship *Greyhound*, and a prize-crew put on board. In doing this he but did what was incumbent on him as a duty by the provisions of the Queen's proclamation of neutrality; but there are so many ways of dodging the duty, that its prompt performance is creditable to the officer. If it really represents the disposition of the British authorities and naval officers, they will find a good deal more of the same kind of work; for there are at Nassau several more vessels in the same box with the *Ovieto*. In the meantime, it should be a lesson to the Navy Department also to be up and doing. The rebels, who, we thought, had abandoned the seas forever, are evidently determined to make another attempt in the naval line, and we should not be surprised at a bold stroke some of these days. But with good faith on the part of the British authorities, and vigilance on our own side, we can make short work with this new nest of vipers.

SUMMER HINTS FOR SOLDIERS.—The new position in which McCLELLAN has planted the glorious army of the Potomac—a dry, airy peninsula—has long been resorted to as a healthful Summer retreat by wealthy families of Baltimore. The whole of this country, however, is malarious, and men coming from the North will suffer during the hot season unless they know how to guard themselves against the seeds of disease. The usual dangers in this respect will be multiplied by the bringing together of a large army in a comparatively small space. The grand safeguard is pure air. Whatever contaminates the air, breeds disease at a great rate. Not the smallest thing should ever be allowed above ground for a single day that smells badly. Burn it or bury it. It is a matter of life and death to all, and no fatigue should be allowed to prevent whatever work is necessary for this purpose. Those who are too lazy to be clean and decent, should not be allowed to make themselves a nuisance and curse to their comrades. Flies and fleas will be very inconvenient in this region. A dirty camp will breed and keep a thousand to one of a clean one, though no degree of cleanliness will render a camp exempt from them. It is very necessary that the skin should be kept clean, but bathing should be avoided on a very hot day, except while it is tolerably cool, after sunrise and before sunset. It is important, also, to avoid being out from a little before sunset to a little after sunrise upon an empty stomach. A little coffee should, if possible, be taken immediately after rising in the morning, or before any exertion or special exposure at night. It will answer to chew burnt coffee if it cannot be had as a drink. It is a good plan to always have a little burnt coffee in one's pocket. A good thick covering over the head is very necessary as a guard against sunstroke. A cloth or handkerchief in the hat or cap is as good as anything—all the better if it is wet. But in want of this, a handful of grass or leaves will answer the purpose.

McClellan's Army.

It is with infinite pleasure that we read from day to day the accounts now given by our special correspondents, and especially those furnished this morning, of the admirable condition and spirits, the growing numbers and strength, and the lively hopes and prospects of our army on the James. It is just a week ago last night that the fearful seven days' conflict ended, and the change of our lines was effected. From that time to the *present, the enemy has not* dared to venture forth to the attack; and the period of quiet consequently enjoyed by our army, has been wisely and actively taken advantage of, to clear off the blood and grime of the week of battle, to strengthen the tone of the regiments, and to prepare generally for active field work yet to be undertaken and achieved. It is astonishing indeed, that an army of volunteers, not yet a year old, after such a struggle as ours has just passed through, against a foe so greatly superior in numbers, and imbued with such bloodthirsty ferocity, should come forth in a condition equal to, if not better than, what could have been exhibited by the veterans of any of the fixed armies of the Old World. It is owing, of course, to the possession of qualities by the volunteers of our republican army, which appertain to the soldiers of no other army. Our troops possess intelligence, personal character, an absorbing interest in the struggle, and a boundless, unselfish devotion to country: these, added to the drill, the *esprit de corps*, and the mechanical mobility of other armies, produce a military force which may be temporarily beaten without being vanquished, which may render retreat victory, and which, though it may be decimated in numbers, has yet that vitality and cohesive force deeply implanted in its nature, which makes it practically invincible, as no troops without these nobler moral qualities can ever be said to be. No army could be put to a severer test of its mettle than that to which the army of the Potomac has just been subjected; and from all we can learn we judge that there was never an army put to such a test, that came forth with such honor, in a military point of view. This is all against what we have so often been told by our insensate European critics would be the case when the crucial experiment of war was made. But it is nevertheless true, as is testified by the Commanding General himself, and by innumerable impartial witnesses.

Gen. McCLELLAN, we are happy to know, is now receiving reinforcements in respectable numbers; and we are likewise glad to learn this morning that one of the adjunct coöperating forces, regarding which the public have been somewhat anxious as well as hopeful, has now really arrived at a point where its services can at any moment be put to the most effective uses. It is, of course, impossible that, in the few days that have transpired since the close of the battle, he should have been put in condition to make any direct movement toward the rebel capital, or to do anything more than to strengthen himself in his new position, and to push cautiously upward, so as to facilitate the advance of the rebel-compelling gunboats. How rapidly he may be able now to do any bolder work than this, depends not alone upon the Government, but upon the people. Men are wanted to fill up the new regiments; regiments are needed for service on the James River. The one thing for the patriotic to do—the one thing to be done by every man who wishes to crush speedily and utterly the rebellion—is to hasten on by all means the work of volunteering. The prospects now in that respect are good, though the public have hardly yet got over the effect of the news of last week, which at first sight looked disastrous, but is now seen to be full of hope. In a few days that depressing influence will have passed away, and the National elasticity and patriotic enthusiasm will then appear in as splendid effect as it has already done so frequently since the beginning of the war.

LABOR VS. MACHINERY—THE GRAIN SHOVELERS' STRIKE.—The two thousand or more men who have been employed in handling grain in New-York Harbor have concluded that they will not work for any one who owns or works a "grain elevator." The seven machines, say they, already introduced, can perform two-thirds of the labor required; and as the machines deprive the laborer of work and bread, they must be suppressed; and the laborers have consequently resolved to do all they can, peaceably and legally, but determinedly, to prevent the use of the machines. All this they have a legal right to do. Every individual has an inalienable natural right to labor or not to labor for whomsoever or under whatever conditions he pleases. If, therefore, the grain shovelers can succeed by the means they have indicated, nobody can find fault.

But this inevitable and oft exemplified laws of economics and of labor tell them that success is quite impossible. It is the old trial of muscle against iron nerves, human endurance against steam, animal force against the resistless forces of mechanism. As well might the grandame rebel against the spinning jenny, the cotton-picker against the cotton-gin, the stage-driver against the railroad, the seamstress against the sewing-machine, the wooden walls against the iron-clad, as grain-shovelers against the elevators.

The first effect of the introduction of machinery into any business is to temporarily injure the operatives; but the world knows that the universal effect of mechanical improvements is always ultimately to benefit the laborer and all parties concerned; that there are more spinners, seamstresses, passenger carriers, shipbuilders, etc., employed than ever. If grain can be got to market quicker by the elevators, it must ultimately go cheaper. That will bring the grain here from the West, instead of leaving it to be lost. More men will be required to work the elevators, so that in a short time the effect will be to simply change the character of the laborers' work. We hope the sound sense of the men who met last night in Tammany Hall, will lead them to see this, and to see their own true and permanent interests, before the trade is in any way deranged.

The New-Fledged Democracy—Meeting of the State Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic party in this State, assembles at Albany to-day, in order no doubt to take a long look ahead at the Fall campaign. Among the leaders already on hand, the telegraph notices the names of Ex-Mayor WOOD and Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR. It will be a matter of curious interest to ascertain which of these two gentlemen is, just now, a correct exponent of New-York Democracy on the war question—Gov. SEYMOUR, *who goes frankly for lending the Government* cordial and unqualified support, or Mr. WOOD, whose adherence is more dubious, and who is, indeed, strongly suspected of undue anxiety to end the war at all costs and sacrifices. The party in New-York will shortly have to accept one or the other form of loyalty, as its partisan blazon. Other important Democratic strongholds have pronounced, but the verdict of the Democracy of this State will be awaited before the platform of any half dozen States will be accepted as "National."

Already a Convention in Pennsylvania has responded to that of New-Hampshire, in resolutions declaratory of the present position of the party. Comparing these resolves with those of the late submission meeting in Cooper Institute, with the speeches of the Pro-Slavery orators of Congress, and more especially with the circular recently issued by the Democratic members of Congress, we discover the skeleton of the platform upon which the Democracy proposes hereafter to plant itself, and gather some notion of the interests to which it is prepared to appeal. The party is, of course, loyal, and therefore protests its determination to stand by the Government. The war must be carried on—a patent platitude—until peace is obtained. But there is no determination expressed to support the Administration, the only Administration which—unless the *Herald* and Ex-Mayor WOOD succeed in exciting that revolution which shall forcibly displace the Lincoln Cabinet, and wholly abolish the representative branch of the Government—can possibly subdue rebellion, and bring the war to a close.

The entire drift of the movement is to create distrust of the Government. We are invited to believe that Mr. LINCOLN'S advisers are wholly incompetent and corrupt. Their financial schemes have been abortions; their expenditures extravagant; their military policy a series of fatal mistakes. While the recent flank movement of Gen. McCLELLAN is in one breath pronounced a well-matured plan, successfully executed; in the next, the War Department is held to a fearful responsibility for it, as an irremediable disaster. Secretary WELLES, whose enterprise has laid the keels of an iron-clad navy more numerous, powerful and effective than the entire creations in the same kind of all Europe, is singled out for especial attack and opprobrium. Congress, which has certainly not been idle, having matured and consummated a larger bulk of important legislation than ever before occupied the deliberations of a legislative body, and which has yielded to the excesses and vagaries of radicalism not a tithe of the squandered time it has hitherto given uncomplainingly to the rant and treason of half-formed rebels, is denounced as a fair subject for such treatment as CROMWELL visited upon the Rump Parliament. Whatever, in short, tends to diminish the confidence of loyal people in the Government; to excite alarm, apprehension, despair, as to the future progress of the war; to create a belief that merely military means, dispensed, as they must be, by the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN, must fail to subdue the rebels, is so much direct, substantial aid to the rebellion. It produces discontent with taxation, discourages the enlistment of new armies, weakens, indeed, every fibre of the Government strength to repress and punish.

Such is evidently the object of the new-fledged Democratic Party, just rising from its ashes, unhappily not those of purification. It breathes no reproof to treason. It expresses no hope of a military triumph over rebellion. It makes war only upon those who make war upon the rebels; and declares against the adoption of other instrumentalities for ending the contest than those which it demonstrates to be fruitless and hopeless. In the light of such declarations, the loyalty of the utterers becomes painfully doubtful. They offer to strike no blow at treason; they hold back and paralyze the arm that offers to strike.

Of the motives which prompt the misguided "political" party of these people to such a position, we may [illegible] sympathy with Slavery and secession, the other to merely political misapprehension. In either case the result will be the same. The country has not lost its faith in the Government or in its ability to sustain itself and prostrate its assailants. Confidence in the President, in the resources of the nation, and in the resolve of the people, has never been more freely and cordially and generally expressed than since the late battles on the James. And we venture to predict that it will only be when the nation finds reason to believe that the Wickliffes and other Border State associates of the new Democracy have obtained a weight with the President, they have hitherto sought vainly, that the popular faith will be shaken in the eventual triumph of constitutional order.

Our Prisoners Must be Exchanged.

The result of the recent battles before Richmond will compel our Government to give immediate attention to a subject that has been long and painfully pressing on the popular mind. We allude to the entire absence in the war, so far, of any rule for the exchange of prisoners. There is a grave fault somewhere in regard to this matter; and it has cost untold suffering to thousands of Union prisoners whom the hard fate of war has heretofore cast into rebel jails. Now several thousand others are in a like melancholy plight, and we shudder to think of their renewing the hard experience of the earlier captives in the war. Think of the crowded and filthy tobacco warehouses, the brutal keepers, the sanguinary guards, the rotten food, the untended wounds, the unmedicined disease, the miserable marches through the blazing South, and the reincarceration in other jails, more remote than the first, which a voice from home does hardly ever reach.

What horrors has death on the battle-field compared with the pining and heart-breaking of the wounded prisoner, dying by inches in the lonely Southern dungeon? The country has cried out against this cruel anomaly in war. We have hoped that the supposed "political necessities" under which it was justified, had yielded to the claims and instincts of humanity.

We are sorry to find it is not so. We are more than grieved to learn that on the apathy of our own Government is chargeable the fail*ure to have a system adopted for the exchange* of prisoners. One hundred and three members of the House of Representatives and thirty-seven Senators have united in a memorial requesting our military administrators to have such a rule adopted. The President has given his hearty approval to the proposed policy. Still it is not carried into effect, and our wounded and imprisoned sons and brothers are suffering the ignominy of incarceration, as if they were convicts, and not soldiers of a sacred cause.

Even the rebel Government has made advances looking to a change of this barbarous practice. More than a month ago Col. MADISON MILLER, of Missouri, who was captured at Shiloh, was allowed by the rebel so-called Government to come to Washington on his parole, accompanied by two brother officers, to express the willingness of the rebel leaders to adopt a system of exchange; and they were authorized to negotiate for the release of the Union comrades they left behind. They have remained in Washington, using every exertion, plying every argument, meeting encouragement, but—*having no success*. There is a balk in the negotiation, and our captives pine, our wounded men die of grief, loneliness and neglect, while the hearts of family and friends are breaking in the distant North to have them at home to nurse and tend.

Of course, there is a reason which the Government considers sufficient for this unhappy state of things. But we doubt if the people can or ought to be much longer reconciled to it. Natural ties and natural feelings, if too harshly tried, will rise in resentment at last. Should we fail to have quick responses to calls for new armies, the Government may begin to find that its apathy to the sorrows and sufferings of those who have already periled life and lost liberty in battling for it, is producing a natural aversion to the military service.

Under the apprehension of this result, which would certainly be deplorable, it behooves the Government to review its action in the premises, and at once adopt some rule for the exchange of prisoners taken in war. It should be done before those brave men recently captured before Richmond are dispersed to the distant and dreary dungeons of the farther South. It is said that the Secretary of War opposes the terms of exchange offered by the rebels. They require that the rule shall be general, whereas our Government desires to have exceptions. It is felt that there are a few rebels, such as TWIGGS, BUCKNER and FLOYD, who have a double measure of sin to answer for, and that in case of their capture they should not be entitled to the rights of war. The rebel Government refuses to yield a point looking to the special punishment of any who have sacrificed everything to serve it.

Is this cause sufficient to justify the suffering thereby imposed on Union prisoners? On the contrary, is not the life and happiness of one true man who has bled for the Union, worth more than the necks of a hundred such villains as BUCKNER, thrice broken by the halter?

Then again, consider the inequality of our dealings with the rebels. The prisoners we have taken from them are growing stout in the temperate North. They are fed with capital food, have medicines and attentions in plenty, and the cool breezes fan their brows in the heated Summer. Our men in their hands—how do they suffer? Jails, dark and hot, are their abode; neglect, hunger and vermin their portion. We cannot be reconciled to this. Our Government must change its policy.

Bottlers and bottle dealers will find in our paper, to-day, an important decision just rendered by the Court of Appeals. The "Bottle Law," as it is termed, has been declared constitutional. Persons, therefore, using, filling, buying or selling bottles stamped or marked with the owner's name, are liable to severe penalties, and those who have hitherto defied the law, had better be careful, now that the highest court has settled the question.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Response to the New Call for Troops.

Congress Expected to Adjourn on Monday

The Treasury Note Bill Finally Passed.

The Tariff Bill Amended in the Senate.

THE CASE OF SENATOR SIMMONS.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 8.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

The Secretary of War stated to-day that replies to the call for three hundred thousand volunteers have begun to come in, and that the responses are more prompt and far more favorable than the Government had anticipated. He doubts not the speedy furnishing of recruits equal to the National wants. This cheering fact is giving new life to the public of Washington.

THE REBEL LOSSES.

The rebel papers, so far as heard from, are exceedingly close-mouthed about their losses in the battles before Richmond. So rigid is the suppression of military news that those papers cease to be the reliable sources of information they once were.

The Alexandria, Va., *News* has information that the Seventeenth Virginia Regiment, raised in that city for the rebels, eight hundred strong, came out of the battles before Richmond with only one hundred survivors, all of whom were taken prisoners, and are now in New-York.

PROBABLE ADJOURNMENT ON MONDAY.

It is the current belief that Congress will adjourn *sine die* by next Monday, the business before it being already reduced to only a few prominent measures, and other matters to be disposed of without much controversy. The Committee of Ways and Means will have disposed of all the bills originating therein by the reporting of the remaining one, making additional appropriations, small in amount, for certain civil expenses. The Tariff bill, with the Senate amendments, will be returned to the House to-morrow. The Confiscation bill is pending in the Joint Committee of Conference. The soldiers' pension and the Naval appropriation bills are yet to be definitely acted upon. Unless more important questions intervene, the session can conveniently be closed by the time indicated.

THE CASE OF SENATOR SIMMONS.

The reference to the Judiciary Committee, at this late day, of the resolution expelling Senator SIMMONS, is considered a deliberate evasion of a vote, as the Senator's term closes with this session. The act draws grave reprehension on the Senate, and leads to scandalous imputations against others of that hitherto respectable body. It is alleged that too many Senators had been pursuing similar practices; that SIMMONS knew the fact, and that they dared not put their votes on record against him for fear of provoking an exposure by him.

GEN. POPE'S ARMY.

The *Star* says: "On Friday last a division of Gen. McDOWELL'S Corps took up their line of march for Warrenton, Va., which point they now hold. We presume this movement is preparatory to a prompt and proper concentration of Gen. POPE'S Army.

SICK AND WOUNDED.

The steamer *Knickerbocker* reached Washington last evening, with 415 wounded and sick soldiers from Gen. McCLELLAN'S Army. They were promptly removed from the boat, and made comfortable in the hospitals.

THE SUGAR CROP OF LOUISIANA.

The following letter was recently addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 28, 1862.

SIR: I am reliably informed that the sugar crop of Louisiana last year was 500,000 hogsheads, of 1,150 pounds each. This is said to be 50,000 hogsheads more than the crop of any previous year. Of this crop, there were in New-Orleans when taken by our troops, say 80,000 hogsheads, chiefly held by foreigners, and there yet remains on the plantations say 220,000 hogsheads, equivalent in all to, say 130 tons.

It is thought by gentlemen conversant with this trade, that this quantity will nearly, if not quite, supply the wants of the country until the new crop will be ready for market, next Fall. Shipments to Northern ports are already begun.

These facts suggest the expediency of such internal duties on domestic sugars as are necessary to secure the revenue expected from the import duties on foreign.

The importance of this subject, and the necessity of proper legislation, if not already embraced in the Tax bill, will doubtless engage the attention of the Committee on Ways and Means.

With great respect,

(Signed,) S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of Treasury.

Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS, Chairman Committee of Ways and Means.

THE JAMES RIVER FLOTILLA.

FREDERICK D. STUART, of this city, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been appointed Acting-Master, and ordered to report to Capt. WILKES, and will, it is understood, be that gentleman's chief executive officer on the James River.

APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE TAX LAW.

Tax Collectors and Assessors will be selected in the mode usually adopted by the Treasury Department. All applications are received and filed, together with all letters in support of proposed appointments, whether from members of Congress or other citizens. The names of all applicants, with abstracts of the letters and information relating to each, are submitted to the President, together with the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, as to the proper persons to be selected. With these papers before him, the President forms his own opinions and makes his own appointments.

NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

A late Richmond paper states that BEVERLY ROBERTSON, of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry, has been appointed Brigadier-General, and taken the late TURNER ASHBY'S command.

Complaint is made of the inhuman treatment of rebel soldiers by our own on the Peninsula. Several Georgians, it is said, were found hung, and many bodies mutilated. This is known here to be untrue.

A SUBMARINE BATTERY.

Yesterday afternoon a submarine battery was towed to the Navy-yard by a tug from Philadelphia. As it lies in the water it resembles a sturgeon, and is about 30 feet long and 6 in diameter.

GEN. FRANKLIN PROMOTED.

Gen. FRANKLIN, in addition to those mentioned in yesterday's dispatch, has been nominated by the President as Brevet Brigadier-General of the Regular Army, and Major-General of Volunteers.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Monday Evening, July 7, 1862.

PROVISIONAL STATE GOVERNMENTS.

Mr. HARRIS succeeded, this morning, in getting before the Senate his bill authorizing the establishment of Provisional Governments in the rebellious [illegible]

...State. [illegible] a good deal of interest. Mr. Sumner and Mr. Trumbull made speeches on the Anti-Slavery principles they wished incorporated, and Mr. Ten Eyck took ground squarely against the measure. His arguments were forcible and created a decided impression. He exposed the difficulties and demonstrated the recklessness of such legislation—preferring to leave the matter in the hands of the President, to be exercised as he had heretofore done it.

But if Mr. Ten Eyck was happy while on his feet, he was proportionately unfortunate after he had sat down; for he was punished for some unrevealed sin by incurring the approval of Mr. Powell. This gentleman repeated the old joke about unconstitutional legislation, and advanced some very poor arguments against a measure whose chief merit is its good intentions. He was followed by Mr. Cowan, whose speech I did not hear; but I am told that it assumed a Pro-Slavery tone that must have gratified immensely those conservative gentlemen with whom it has seemed his pleasure latterly to consort. Whether his constituents in Western Pennsylvania will be equally delighted may admit of doubt.

Legislation on this subject, as Mr. Ten Eyck well said, is fraught with many and grave difficulties. Non-legislation, on the other hand, is simple and effective. The constitutional Commander-in-Chief of the armies has full military power to govern all the territory we reclaim, creating for that purpose Military Governors, as in Tennessee and South Carolina. The appointment of a civilian like Mr. Stanly may be questionable; but he has the power at any moment to obviate the difficulty by the bestowal of military rank. I submit that the whole matter is best left in his hands, with the passage of a joint resolution, perhaps, authorizing such appointments as a military measure, and defining the powers of the appointees.

THE WOUNDED.

About 600 of the wounded have already arrived in Washington. I have looked into one of the hospitals, and can bear unqualified praise to the comfort of its appointment and attendance. The poor fellows lay on comfortable cots, some reading, some sleeping, some talking, and all with an expression of cheerfulness on their faces. They were well attended by nurses of both sexes, and were as absolutely comfortable as their condition and the heat of the weather would allow.

THE PROPOSALS FOR GUNBOATS.

None of the proposals for gunboats for the navy come up to the requirements for draft and swiftness.

J. M. W.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Tuesday, July 8.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented petitions in favor of the emancipation of the slaves.

On motion of Mr. Clark, of New-Hampshire (Rep.,) the confiscation bill, as returned from the House, was taken up.

Mr. Clark moved that the Senate insist on its amendment and ask a Committee of Conference.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved that the Senate recede from the amendment and agree to the House bill.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, (Rep.,) hoped the Senate would recede in that way. We should thus get a confiscation bill, not as efficient as some wish, but yet a good bill.

The question was taken on Mr. Sherman's amendment, which was rejected by Yeas 14, Nays 23.

Yeas—Messrs. Chandler, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Howard, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Sherman, Sumner, Trumbull, Wilkinson and Wright—14.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Carlile, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Harris, Henderson, Kennedy, McDougall, Nesmith, Powell, Rice, Simmons, Stark, Ten Eyck, Willey, Wilson of Missouri—23.

Absent—Messrs. Bayard, Dixon, Howe, Latham, Pearce, Pomeroy, Saulsbury, Thompson, Wade, Wilmot, Wilson of Massachusetts.

Mr. Clark's motion for a Conference Committee was then agreed to by yeas 28, nays 10.

Nays—Messrs. Carlile, Davis, Kennedy, Lane of Indiana, Powell, Stark, Trumbull, Wilkinson, Wilson of Missouri, Wright.

Mr. Wright, of Indiana, (Rep.,) called up the resolution for the expulsion of Senator Simmons.

Mr. Ten Eyck, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) moved to refer the resolution to the Judiciary Committee.

Motion agreed to by yeas 31, nays 7.

Nays—Messrs. Foster, Henderson, King, Nesmith, Powell, Trumbull and Wright.

On motion of Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Rep.,) the Tariff bill was taken up.

The Senate proceeded to consider the amendments reported by the Committee on Finance. The duty on spirits distilled from grain was raised from twenty-five to fifty cents per gallon. The duty on sheet iron was raised about 33 per cent. The duty on quinine was altered from 75 cents an ounce to 45 per cent. ad valorem; on opium prepared for smoking, 60 per cent. ad valorem. The proviso exempting rags, was struck out. On chickory the duties were reduced from four to two cents per pound.

Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, (Opp.,) offered an amendment repealing the bounties on fishing vessels. Rejected, and the bill was reported to the Senate.

The amendments made in the Committee were concurred in and passed.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to amend the act calling forth the militia for suppressing invasion, approved February 28, 1795.

Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) introduced a bill amendatory of the act prohibiting the Slave-trade.

On motion of Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) the bill to establish and equalize the grade line of officers in the navy was taken up.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, (Rep.,) offered an amendment that officers of the navy have the same pay as the same rank of army officers, and no retired officers have any rations. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Grimes, the grade of Admiral was changed to Rear Admiral. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Tuesday, July 8.

The House concurred in the report of the Conference Committee on the United States Note bill.

The House then resumed consideration of the bill to provide for the discharge of State prisoners and others; authorizing the Judges of United States Courts to take bail or recognizances to secure the trial of the same, and clothing the President with power to suspend the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Mr. Biddle, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said that it had been said that the President has a right arbitrarily to imprison American citizens. He, (Biddle,) however, would not discuss this question. This bill denied such a right, by the necessary imputation that the President does not possess this power.

Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, (Rep.,) believed that the President has the right to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and that the President had exercised the power fearlessly. He (Colfax) would not vote for the bill if the gentleman's (Biddle's) interpretation were true, for to do so would impliedly censure the President.

Mr. Mallory, of Kentucky, (Union,) wished to know if, as Mr. Bingham had contended, the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* resides in Congress, the power could be transferred to the President.

Mr. Bingham explained, remarking, in conclusion, the bill in that respect could do no harm.

Mr. Sheffield, of R. I., (Rep.) moved to lay the bill on the table.

Motion disagreed to, by yeas 20, nays 89.

Mr. Biddle, of Penn., (Rep.) offered an amendment, making it lawful for the President, whenever in his judgment, by reason of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it, to suspend by proclamation, for the period of twelve months, or until the next meeting of Congress, the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* in any of the United States, or any part thereof, wherein the laws are by force opposed, and the Executive thereof obstructed; and whenever said writ shall be suspended, it shall be unlawful for any of the judges of the several courts of the United States, or any State, to allow said writ, anything in this act, or any other act, notwithstanding.

Under the operation of the previous question, this amendment was excluded, and the bill was passed.

[A synopsis of this bill was published last week.]

The House then passed the Senate bill defining the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the army and for other purposes.

One of the sections of the bill empowers the President to discharge any officer unfit for duty, or whose dismissal would promote the public interests.

Another section bestows full citizenship on persons born abroad after one year's residence, on condition of honorably serving in the army.

On motion of Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, (Rep.), the House insisted on its disagreement to the Senate's substitute for the Confiscation bill, and consented to a Committee of Conference.

The House concurred in the Conference report on the Civil Appropriation bill. Adjourned.

THE MILITARY HOSPITALS OF NEW-YORK.

How the Sick and Wounded Heroes of the War are Cared For—The Medical Department—Nurses; Professional and Voluntary—Plans of Public Relief and Private Beneficence, and How they are Administered—What the Sufferers Say.

Next to the success of our armies in the field, there is no subject in which the whole community should feel so much interest as in the welfare of the sick and wounded soldiers, who have sacrificed health and risked life and limb in the National cause; who cast themselves, maimed, scarred, feeble and prostrated, upon the sympathies of those whose gratitude and care it is their right to claim.

There are now in the various hospitals of this City alone hundreds of poor fellows, who, a few short months, or, it may be weeks ago, left their homes, sound and stalwart, hopeful and reliant, to do battle for the flag under which they were born, or to which they owed allegiance. They come back to us diseased, mutilated, overwrought in mind and body, demanding from all in whose power it may be to aid them every attention that time, thought and money can bestow. Much has been done to ameliorate the condition of the sufferers. The State and municipal authorities are vieing with each other in efforts to secure and fit up suitable places for their reception; in appropriating needful funds for the maintainance of those places, and the provision of every convenience and comfort that can possibly be wanted. The highest medical talent is freely volunteered; private benevolence comes to the help of private endeavor; and, to a great extent, the duty that is owed to our country's bravely unfortunate defenders is generously fulfilled. Much though even yet remains for the charitable and kindhearted to do. The field is wide, the harvest sadly plenteous; and for the work that has to be performed the laborers are still too few. Thousands of people solace themselves in selfish luxury, without a thought of what is imperatively required of them in a crisis like the present. Their indifference, let it be hoped, is more the want of thought than criminal neglect. But there are very many who forget the call, which, on behalf of the country, is hourly made upon them. It is not to be expected that they will all turn nurses or transform their houses into hospitals, but with sympathy and money, and the various means they have at their disposal, they can accomplish a great deal of good, and that at very little cost of trouble or personal annoyance. It is their duty, as far as they can, to lighten the labors of those who, in a purer spirit of self-sacrifice, devote their whole energies and resources to the cause; their duty to see that energies and resources thus devoted are not cramped for lack of bountiful means. It is our purpose to give a series of reviews of the principal hospitals now in operation in New-York; to show how they are managed, the objects they further, and to point out how the mission those in charge of them are seeking to accomplish may be best promoted.

Altogether, within this City and the neighboring cities of Brooklyn and New-Jersey, there are these chief places of reception for the troops of disabled heroes that every transport brings us from the fatal battle-fields of the Peninsula:

In New-York—The City Hospital, the Ladies' Hospital at Fifty-first-street, the Park Barracks, the New-England Soldier's Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, David's Island, Bedloe's Island, Riker's Island, (not quite finished,) Governor's Island, the old Arsenal, (nearly completed,) Mother Jerome's Hospital, St. Luke's Hospital, and the Jews' Hospital.

In New-Jersey—The Jersey City Hospital.

In Brooklyn—The Brooklyn Hospital.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, situated at No. 194 Broadway, was organized on the 20th of March last. The object of the Association was to provide proper attention to the New-England sick and wounded soldiers as they passed through New-York from the seat of war to their homes; this, however, has not been adhered to. Soldiers of every State, if they need assistance, obtain it at the New-England Association. In many cases complete outfits have been given men, and in some cases money bestowed to help them on their journey. Although the organization was formed last March, the building for the reception of wounded soldiers was not ready till April 15. Since that time, to the present, the Association has relieved and cared for 6,300 men; of these the majority were wounded but slightly; indeed, unless under extraordinary circumstances, none but those who are comparatively speaking, slightly wounded, are received at the institution, as the members do not wish to make it a public hospital, but simply a resting place for the wounded soldier on his way home. If needed, as it invariably is, he is furnished with a shirt, boots, pants, in fact, any article of clothing he may be in need of, free of charge. Nine hundred Union prisoners were also received here; after being clothed from top to toe, under garments inclusive, five days' rations, packed up in a cloth bag, were given them, transportation provided, and they left for their homes. The greater number of them were Western men.

Thirty ladies, called "The Women's Auxiliary Committee of the New-England Relief Association," have been divided into five weekly Committees, and take it in turns to attend the institution in the capacity of nurses. The same number of gentlemen have also been appointed, and act in conjunction with the ladies. During the present week, the following is a list of the Committee: Rev. Dr. Osgood, No. 154 West Eleventh-street; Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., No. 2 Hanover-street; Nehemiah Knight, Esq., No. 56 Park-place; Sam'l E. Low, Esq., No. 31 Burling-slip; Gen. P. M. Wetmore, No. 30 Pine-street; E. W. Stoughton, Esq., No. 72 Wall-street; Mrs. Samuel Osgood, No. 154 West Eleventh-street; Mrs. J. W. Post, No. 79 West Tenth-street; Mrs. A. Brookes, No. 32 West Thirty-first-street; Mrs. W. G. Sterling, No. 22 West Thirty-third-street; Miss Johnston, No. 1 East Thirtieth-street; Mrs. G. C. Collins, No. 33 West Twenty-fifth-street.

If necessary, this number can be doubled and trebled in a very short time by a number of ladies who have volunteered their services as nurses on the occasion of an emergency. The building is capable of holding three hundred men comfortably; but at a push, room could be made for five hundred; yesterday there were only sixty men left, the others having returned to their homes. At any moment the place may be crowded, as fresh arrivals are hourly expected.

Col. Frank E. Howe, the Superintendent of the Association, pointed out to our reporter a private of the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, who had been shot through the top of his head. His name is Daniel McCarthy, from Lowell. The poor fellow, on Monday evening, became delirious, and imagined that he was in the hands of the Secessionists. So violent was his behavior, attempting to throw himself from the window, that it took five men to hold and secure him; this, however, was not effected till he had bitten three severely. Yesterday he was somewhat calmer, having been assured that he was in the hands of friends. Passing along the row of beds, some feeble voice would cry, "Colonel."

"Well, what is it?"

"Can I go home to-day?"

"You're not strong enough."

"Oh, yes I am," with great energy.

So it was with many others, all had an intense desire to see the old homestead, not to stay there, oh, no! but simply an ardent, longing wish to see it again—and when recuperated return to their regiments.

Another poor fellow, a Sergeant in a New-Hampshire regiment, lost his leg at the battle of Fair Oaks; the amputation was not performed skillfully, so another operation will have to take place. His wife is attending him, and doing all she can to alleviate his sufferings. As his bed was approached he was lying upon his back, the surgeon being about to dress his wound. When asked how he felt, he answered, "pretty well."

The Medical Board of the Association is composed of the following well-known gentlemen: E. R. Peaslee, M. D., President; Lewis A. Sayre, M. D., Vice President; W. R. Donaghe, M. D., Secretary. And the following are the Visiting Surgeons and Physicians: Surgeons—F. J. Bumstead, M. D., No. 162 West Twenty-third-street; W. R. Donaghe, M. D., No. 59 East Thirty-first-street; E. R. Peaslee, M. D., Fifth-Avenue Hotel; H. B. Sands, M. D., No. 64 East Twelfth-street; L. A. Sayre, M. D., No. 795 Broadway; W. H. Van Buren, M. D., East Twenty-second-street, corner Fourth-avenue; (One vacancy.) Physicians—Austin Flint, M. D., No. 74 Union-place; A. X. Gardner, M. D., No. 141 East Thirteenth-street; Horace Green, M. D., No. 12 Clinton-place; E. W. Lambert, M. D., No. 230 Sixth-avenue; B. W. McCready, M. D., No. 7 Ninth-street; A. Underhill, M. D., No. 44 East Twentieth-street; J. Worster, M. D., No. 120 Ninth-street. Alfred North, M. D., Resident Surgeon, Association Building, No. 194 Broadway.

Besides these there is a large corps of volunteer surgeons, whose names are on the books of the Association, that can be notified when any important case or an unlooked for arrival of a large number of wounded soldiers needs their presence.

Along the walls of the room is hung a number of verses from the Scriptures so that the wounded man can lie upon the bed and read them. A very capital idea, but likely to become tedious; if a few pictures could be obtained—if only cheap engravings—they would please the eye and relieve many a weary hour.

THE GRAIN-SHOVELERS' STRIKE.

A Crusade Against Grain Elevators—The Laborers Refuse to Work where the Machine is Employed—Mass Meetings of the Merchants and Grainmen.

About two thousand men have been employed in this City, in handling the immense quantity of grain that arrives here from the West. These men are called "strikers," "shovelers" and "trimmers." During the last season, there were introduced into the harbor two "grain elevators," which readily performed the work of many men, and did it much more rapidly. This season, five more elevators have appeared, so that altogether the machines in use will perform about two-thirds the work required. The men have therefore formed a Protective Union, and have resolved not to work in connection with the elevators, or for any man who employs them. They contend that the great dust which the elevators raise is injurious to life, and furthermore that the manner in which the ships are loaded often causes the cargoes to shift, the ships to roll and ultimately to sink and be lost.

THE GRAIN MERCHANTS' MEETING.

A meeting of the forwarders and receivers of grain was held yesterday at the Produce Exchange, to consider the matters at variance between them and the grain shovelers relative to the mode of delivery from the canalboats and barges. Mr. E. K. Alburtis was appointed Chairman, and stated the object that had called them together, after which some informal discussion took place, during which Mr. N. H. Wolfe read the following letter, received by him from the Grainmen's Protective Union:

New-York, July 8, 1862.

Gentlemen: Understanding that a meeting is to be held this day by the "Forwarders and Receivers, etc., to take into consideration the delivery of grain, whether by elevators or otherwise," we, the undersigned, composing the Committee of the Grainmen's Protective Society, desirous that no misapprehension should exist as to our objects or wishes, beg leave respectfully to state:

We do not ask or claim any increase of wages. The usual rate of wages we have been earning for twenty years is all we ask.

We ask only that we be still allowed to work as we have heretofore, industriously, peaceably and usefully, for ourselves, our families, and the whole mercantile community. For the Committee,

JOHN McSHANE, Chairman.

To N. H. Wolfe and others.

It appeared to be the unanimous sentiment of the meeting that the mode of discharging grain by elevators could not be dispensed with, and that the forwarders and receivers could not suffer themselves to be dictated to as to the manner in which their work should be done. A resolution to this effect was unanimously adopted, and a Committee of ten, consisting of the following gentlemen, was appointed to carry the resolution into effect: Messrs. E. K. Alburtis, E. H. Tompkins, Peter Rice, F. P. Sage, J. H. Mallory, Mr. Stillman, Capt. French, Mr. Williams, Mr. Witherspoon, H. Stutzer, Mr. Duncan and W. B. Barber.

On motion, the Committee were authorized to attend the meeting of the shovelers at Tammany Hall last evening, to ascertain their wishes, and see if an amicable arrangement of the difficulties with them could not be made.

THE GRAIN-SHOVELER'S MEETING.

The grain-shovelers met in very large numbers at Tammany Hall last evening—including, of course, the "trimmers" and "strikers," who are equally interested in moving the grain. The meeting was addressed by several gentlemen—among others, Mr. B. D. Allen, who has been 30 years in the business, and Mr. W. B. Barber. The first speakers elicited the utmost enthusiasm. They denounced the owners of the elevators as capitalists and speculators, who were robbing the honest laborer of his due. They held forth the idea that if the grain-shovelers would only hold out, they would ultimately compel the withdrawal of the elevators, and the performance of all the work by hand. They disclaimed any idea of raising a mob, or of interfering with any who choose to work. The meeting particularly resolved to keep peaceful, quiet and orderly, and to refrain from anything unbecoming sober men. While their resolve to adhere to their determination was expressed with all the force which a thousand throats without laryngial defect could give, they at the same time manifested a determination to do everything peacefully and legally.

Mr. W. B. Barber, who appeared on behalf of the Committee from the Merchants' meeting, was most cordially received. He fairly carried the meeting by storm by his praise of labor, particularly of Irish labor, his praise of Irish patriotism, &c. He said he should report to the Merchant's meeting that he understood them to intend to mind their own business, [cheers;] that they simply meant to make a choice as to who they should work for, [cheers;] that they had no intention to interfere with any others who choose to work, [cheers;] that they had no hard feelings against the merchants generally, but simply meant to do all they could legally, peacefully and soberly, to cause the disuse of the grain elevators. [Cheers.] In all these determinations he assumed they were perfectly right to do as they pleased, and no merchant could complain. If he were in their place he would count the cost of it and decide what was best for his family. He defended the New-York merchants from a charge of selfishness made by a previous speaker, and in conclusion, invited fifty men to call at his stores and get work on the morrow. He was loudly applauded throughout. He announced that there would be probably a Board of Grain Measurers formed for them. [Applause.]

The meeting finally adopted a formal constitution, resolving in the most emphatic terms to discountenance the use of the elevators. A large number of names was added to the roll, and the meeting dispersed in good order. The entire proceedings was conducted with the utmost good feeling and decorum. A more orderly assemblage has rarely congregated in Tammany Hall.

Amusements.

Niblo's Garden.—As the ballet of "Giselle" has been danced in this City a good many times, it is unnecessary to give the plot of "The Night Dancers," produced at Niblo's on Monday evening. The pieces are identical, except that one is danced throughout, whilst the other is half ballet, half musical drama. The musical dramatic part of the version done at Niblo's, is interpreted by Miss Caroline Richings, principally; accessorarily by Mr. P. Richings, Mr. James Dunn, Mr. Boudinot, and a chorus. Miss Richings' share of the interpretation is, of course, performed with exquisite finish and harmonious wealth. There is nothing for her to sing that can ever become very popular, yet enough of graceful melody to satisfy any reasonable audience. The most attractive vocal chances she has are in the quaint little air, "Love me? Love me not!" and the scena at the end of the first act, with a variation of that air as refrain. She also sings a romance in the second act very nicely, and warbles brilliantly enough in the *finale* to bring the curtain down in triumph. Of the dancers, it is sufficient to say that Signorina Galletti is the choregraphic chief. As queen of the nocturnal waltzers, she surpasses the most bewildering of her previous achievements. Mlle. Kathini and Mons. Tophoff support her very capably. The scenery of the new piece is—some of it—beautiful. With needful improvements in the tuneful efforts and costumes of the chorus, and a little more orchestral drill, "The Night Dancers" should gather in moderately large crowds for a couple of weeks.

Laura Keene's.—Miss Maggie Mitchell is playing every evening in two characters, which are excellently well adapted to her peculiar talents as an actress, and which she, therefore, renders charmingly. The one is Frederick the Great, when a youth of twenty or thereabouts, in the comic drama of "The Young Prince;" the other is the heroine of a drama called "Katty O'Sheal." As *Frederick*, Miss Mitchell is amazingly lively and amusing; full of dash and spirit; and, with regard to looks, judiciously boyish, but captivating. In the other leading characters of the piece, Mr. A. H. Davenport, Mr. J. W. Collier, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mrs. Grattan, Miss Nelson, and Mrs. Stoddart, are all very good; Mr. Davenport, as *Carl, the Miller*, developing a remarkable turn for the broader kind of comedy.

Winter Garden.—Professor Anderson has not gone upon the provincial tour which he contemplated yet. He has, instead, restored the Winter Garden to its pschycomanthic splendors, and is now giving his famous prestidigitatorial performances as Wizard of the North, without any collusion with *Prospero*, or any other necromancer. The only change he has made is a reduction of prices, "to," as he phrases it, "suit the times." So long as the public desires entertainment, the times are sure to be suited.

George Christy's Minstrels.—Geo. Christy, with a company of which he is "bones" and principal comedian, is drawing fine houses to No. 585 Broadway. The programme he offers is varied and redolent of fun.

Wood's Minstrels.—The opening of Wood's new hall, at No. 514 Broadway, on Monday evening, was an immense success. The success is pretty

[illegible]

Mr. Fowler's Soirée Musicale.—At Dodworth's Hall, this evening, Mr. J. A. Fowler gives a concert mainly for the introduction of his most advanced piano-forte pupils, who will, moreover, have the professional aid of Mrs. Mozart, Mr. G. W. Colby and Mr. Millard. The programme of pieces to be sung and played is extensive, varied, and attractive, and will doubtless be fully appreciated by a large and fashionable audience.

The Massachusetts Regiments.

Boston, Tuesday, July 8.

Letters from the Massachusetts First state that the regiment has been reduced to about 175 effective men. Company A numbers but 14. Col. Cowdin is sick; Major Chamberlain missing, and Capt. Baldwin is Acting Colonel. Col. Cass, who arrived home to-day, is hopeful of soon again leading the brave Ninth. His wound is severe, but not considered dangerous.

Pearl Starched Soap is the best and most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 449 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Zephyr Merino Undergarments, For Hot Weather. Very light, elastic, durable and cheap. A. RANKIN & CO., No. 96 Bowery, and No. 1?? 8th-av., corner 2?d-st.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

Ferguson—Worrall.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 7, at the Summerfield M. E. Church, by Rev. George S. Hare, Mr. James R. Ferguson to Miss Lizzie C., daughter of Wade B. Worrall, Esq.

Johnson—Darling.—In Hudson, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 2, at the residence of John Gaul, Esq., by Rev. William Dewitt, Samuel Otis Johnson, of Nassau, Bahama Islands, to Harriet Jane, eldest daughter of Timothy Darling, Esq., of the same place.

Tremaine—Ryerson.—In Passaic, N. J., on Wednesday, June 25, at the Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. [illegible] Andrew S. Tremaine, of Jersey City, to Miss Cornelia Ryerson, of Passaic.

DIED.

[illegible] wife of John H. [illegible], aged [illegible] years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, July 10, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the Presbyterian Church, West [illegible]

Cushman.—In Edgewater, N. J., on Monday morning, July 7, suddenly, Archibald Cowles, infant son of Archibald F. and Sarah C. Cushman, aged 1 year.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 108 West 44th-st., on Wednesday next, at 3 P. M.

Charlotte.—Killed, instantly, in the action at Fair Oaks, Va., on Wednesday, June 25, Lieut. Adolphus T. Charlotte, Seventh Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, aged 25 years, 7 months and 7 days.

The funeral services will be held at St. Matthew's Church, Sussex-st., Jersey City, on Thursday afternoon, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock, and the remains taken thence to New-York Bay Cemetery for interment. Friends of the family, officers and members of the Second Regiment, Hudson Brigade, are respectfully invited to attend.

Colwell.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, July 8, after a short illness, Isabella, infant daughter of Joseph and Jane Colwell, aged 7 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 256 West 20th-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Carville.—On Monday, July 7, Julia, wife of Charles Carville, Esq., of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Friday, the 11th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Furniss.—On Tuesday morning, July 8, at his father's residence, Bloomingdale, 103d-st. and 11th-av., Robert P. Furniss.

The funeral will take place from St. Michael's Church, Bloomingdale, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock. His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend, without further invitation.

Ginnel.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 8, George Henry, son of Henry and Clara E. Ginnel, aged 6 years, 6 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 337 Union-st., South Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

Harris.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, July 8, Mary Ann Harris, daughter of the late Jonathan Harris, of Sandy Hill.

Hicks.—In Williamsburgh, on Tuesday, July 8, suddenly, Robert, eldest son of Sidney H. and Rosina W. Hicks, aged 22 years.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

Neale.—In this City, after a short illness, James Neale.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 203 West 15th-st., this (Wednesday) morning, at 6½ o'clock.

Pomeroy.—On Monday, July 7, at the residence of M. W. Hamilton, Sherwood, N. J., Adelia K. Pomeroy, in the 15th year of her age.

Funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) the 9th inst. Carriages in waiting at Jersey City Ferry at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

Schenck.—In this City, on Monday evening, July 7, after a short illness, Jane Vantine, wife of Wm. H. Schenck, Sr.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 131 West 22d-st.

Woodcock.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, July 8, suddenly, Lester, youngest son of Jonas G. and Sarah Woodcock, aged 9 months and 13 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 135 East 51st-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

West.—On Tuesday, July 8, Edward G. West, in the 45th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 319.—July 8, 1862.

20, 33, 5, 66, 71, 37, 61, 8, 64, 43, 62, 7, 2.

Kentucky, Class 320.—July 8, 1862.

37, 74, 70, 34, 39, 24, 41, 35, 33, 40, 8, 46.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

Delaware, Extra Class 267.—July 8, 1862.

47, 69, 74, 50, 33, 59, 25, 31, 55, 57, 24, 36, 34.

Delaware State Lottery, Class 271.—July 8, 1862.

60, 69, 47, 75, 37, 1, 40, 46, 6, 68, 13, 55.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York Times Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the advertising is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Steamship and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York Times, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

SOLVE IT IF YOU CAN.
GUESS IT IF YOU CAN.
DREAM IT IF YOU CAN.
DIVINE IT IF YOU CAN.

THE GREAT BIBLICAL PRIZE ENIGMA, comprised of six letters of the English alphabet to be placed in angular juxtaposition. To the lady or gentleman, miss or master, who may solve the same, will be given one of Knox's best hats, one dozen Stewart's best kid gloves, and the golden casket, containing jewels the most rich, and gems the most rare. Those desiring it will inclose a stamp addressed to IDA Y., Box B B, Station G, Post-office, New-York.

READ. READ. READ.

Danville, Pa., June 2, 1862.

Dr. Wm. H. Gregg—*Dear Sir*: In February, 1861, I was afflicted with the sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and in two days after using it I experienced relief, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health. Yours, truly, J. V. L. DE WITT.

Sold by all druggists. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

S—T—1860—X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS
Invigorates, strengthens and purifies the system; is a perfect appetizer, and Nature's great restorer. It is composed of pure St. Croix rum, the celebrated Calisaya bark, roots and herbs. Particularly adapted to weak and delicate persons, and can be relied upon for its purity. It cures Dyspepsia, is a gentle tonic, and is just the thing for changes of the seasons. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

DEAFNESS,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

Dr. LIGHTHILL can be consulted daily until 3 P. M. at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place.

No. 180 Water-st., New-York, June 5, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring the hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render on application to me at my residence, No. 170 ?d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 180 Water-st.

WM. H. WATERBURY.

Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., No. 23 Nassau-st., having been relieved by Dr. Lighthill of partial deafness of some years' standing, permits the Doctor to refer to him those desirous of further information.

Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, 1st April, 1862.

Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in testifying to the professional skill exhibited by you in your treatment of a case of severe inflammation of the throat and ear with which I have lately been afflicted. Upon coming under your charge I was immediately relieved, and speedily cured of a most aggravated complaint, which several physicians had previously sought in vain to mitigate.

As I am somewhat of a stranger in the City, I would state that you are at liberty to substantiate my statements, if necessary, by reference to my relatives, Mr. A. V. Blunt, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York, and to Mr. Everett Clapp, of the Western Transportation Company, No. 1 Coenties-slip.

With much esteem, I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

FRED. M. HANKS.

To Dr. Lighthill, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, New-York.

No. 43 Fifth-street, New-York, June 25, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill:

Dear Sir: I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by a discharge from the ears since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good and her ears as sound as the day she left you.

O. S. HOLLY.

No. 413 Fourth-st., New-York, June 5, 1862.

My hearing having been impaired for a number of years, I placed myself under Dr. Lighthill's care, who restored it after a short course of treatment.

JAMES KENNY, Book-keeper with P. Garrick, 10 and 11 Roosevelt-st.

New-York, June 12, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill:

Dear Sir: Permit me to thank you most sincerely for the invaluable services you have rendered me in restoring the hearing of my son, who had been deaf from infancy, and who had previously been under the care of the best medical talent without the slightest success. Respectfully, ANSELL HECHT, No. 236 Sixth-av.

No. 3 Gates-av., Brooklyn, April 15, 1862.

Dr. E. B. Lighthill: It gives me pleasure to inform you of the entire and effectual cure you have made in my little daughter's eyes, who, after several months of total blindness, and after having tried the skill of several eminent physicians, has been entirely relieved through your treatment, without which it is probable she would never have regained her sight. Most respectfully yours,

A. H. PURDY, Late proprietor of National Theatre.

HEALTH DEPENDS ON PURE BLOOD. Sickness consists of impurity of the blood. BRANDRETH'S Pills purify the blood, and thus restore health. Their occasional use gives the clear complexion, the blooming countenance and the elastic step.

Whether the bowels be confined or relaxed, they are equally useful, surely restoring that important organ to health.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 294 CANAL-ST.

Sold also at No. 4 Union-square, and by all dealers.

BE SURE AND GET NEW STYLE.

See the small red lettering, "BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S PILLS," is on the label around the directions [illegible]

P. P. P. P.

PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.

The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the

PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,

Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.

It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.

It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.

ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.

PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.

The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.

By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.

Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent, No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

Office of the U. S. Prize Commissioners, No. 39 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY, By the UNITED STATES MARSHAL, under the direction of the UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS, on THURSDAY NEXT, the 10th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at the UNION STORES, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn, SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer, the cargo of the schooner *J. G. McNeil*, consisting of 126 bags Coffee, 33 bales Tobacco.

Also, the cargo of the schooner *Lavolia*, consisting of 247 bales Tobacco.

Also, the cargo of the sloop *Pioneer*, consisting of 188 small bales Tobacco.

Also, on the same day, at WHEELER'S STORES, Atlantic Docks, at 1 o'clock P. M., the cargo of the schooner *Gipsey*, consisting of 102 bales Cotton, 1 pkg. do.

Also, the cargo of the schooner *Venus*, consisting of 430 pigs Lead, 30 slabs do., 28 pigs Copper, 28 boxes Tin Plate.

EDWARD H. OWEN, HENRY H. ELLIOTT, U. S. Prize Commissioners.

AUCTION SALE OF LEAF AND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

Office of the U. S. Prize Commissioners, No. 39 Chambers-st.

Public sale of prize property by the United States Marshal, under the direction of the United States Prize Commissioners, on WEDNESDAY next, the 9th day of July, at 10½ A. M., at "Wheeler's Stores," Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

The cargo of the prize bark *Hiawatha*, consisting of a large and valuable cargo of Virginia Leaf and Manufactured Tobacco.

Catalogues to be had at the office of the Auctioneer.

EDWARD H. OWEN, HENRY H. ELLIOTT, U. S. Prize Commissioners.

New-York, July 5, 1862.

AUCTION SALE OF GUNPOWDER.

Office of the U. S. Prize Commissioners, No. 39 Chambers-st.

Public sale of prize property by the United States Marshal, under the direction of the United States Prize Commissioners, on FRIDAY NEXT, the 11th day of July, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the United States Marshal, No. 39 Chambers-st.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

Part of the cargo of the steamer *Patras*, consisting of 1,400 bbls. gunpowder.

Also, part of the cargo of the steamer *Nassau*, consisting of 250 bbls. gunpowder.

EDWARD H. OWEN, HENRY H. ELLIOTT, U. S. Prize Commissioners.

ALL ARTICLES FOR SOLDIERS At Annapolis, Baltimore, Washington, and other places occupied by Union troops, should be sent at half rates by the HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway.

500 WOMEN WANTED—TO WORK AT THE Amackasson Preserving Works, a few miles above Yonkers. Such as can bring first-rate written testimonials as to character, can apply to WELLS & PROVOST, No. 215 Front-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED:

BARCHESTER TOWERS.

A NOVEL.

BY ANTHONY TROLLOPE,

Author of "Dr. Thorne," etc. Two vols., paper, price 25 cents each vol.; cloth, 75 cents, complete.

Anthony Trollope, who has an excellent reputation in Europe, as a novelist, has written nothing better than "Barchester Towers." It is a novel full of the deepest interest and yet is by no means one of those "sensation" romances to which a correct judgment very properly objects. It is stirring, simple, curious, lively, well-written, and wholly unobjectionable in tone and sentiment. Add to this, that each volume is not only printed on fine white paper, with large, clear type, but that each is made just of a convenient size to drop into the coat pocket—and what could be more luxurious reading for the traveler?

Published by DICK & FITZGERALD, No. 18 Ann-st., New-York.

Also for sale by all booksellers in this place.

Copies of the above book sent by mail, to any address, free of postage, on receipt of the price.

JUST PUBLISHED FROM THE ADVANCE SHEETS,

By special arrangement with the Author,

BARREN HONOUR;

A BRILLIANT NOVEL.

By the author of "Guy Livingstone," etc.

Price 50 cents.

"It would be folly to use stereotyped phrases about this powerful and singular book, with its keen analysis of human motives, and the individual and peculiar characters it introduces to the reader. All the personages who move and breathe through it, are vividly pictured; but Sir Alan Wyverne and Lady Mildred Vavasour stand out in strong relief from the rest. The story is clearly told, and the catastrophe, though unexpected, is in keeping. Like 'Guy Livingstone,' it will make a legitimate sensation. We prounounce it a better book than 'Guy Livingstone.'"—[illegible]

Published by DICK & FITZGERALD, No. 18 Ann-st., New-York.

Also for sale by all Booksellers in this place.

Copies of the above book sent by mail, to any address, free of postage, on receipt of the price.

COUNT GASPARIN'S NEW WORK.

C. SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-st., New-York, will publish, in two or three days:

AMERICA BEFORE EUROPE; PRINCIPLES AND INTERESTS.

By Count de Gasparin. Translated by Miss Mary L. Booth. 1 vol., 12mo., 440 pages. $1 25.

"In this new work the whole American question is discussed with the same clearness of manner, elegance of style and justness of appreciation which made his 'Uprising of a Great People' so popular."

ALSO, JUST READY, A NEW AND REVISED EDITION of the

UPRISING OF A GREAT PEOPLE.

By same author. 1 vol., 12mo. 75c.

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THE NEW NATIONAL TAX LAW.

GET THE BEST! CITIZEN'S EDITION, LARGE TYPE. 128 PP. 12 MO. COMPLETE. Price ten cents. For sale by all news dealers. Agents wanted.

BEADLE & CO., Publishers, No. 141 William-st., New-York.

NEW WORK ON DISEASES OF THE EYE.

A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO THE STUDY OF THE DISEASES OF THE EYE. By Henry W. Williams, M. D. 1 vol. 12mo. $1 50.

For sale by all booksellers, or sent postpaid to any address for $1 50 by the publishers, TICKNOR & FIELDS, No. 135 Washington-st., Boston.

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE."—NEARLY 400 illustrated and neatly-bound pages, written in plain English, "that everybody can understand." Part I treats on the causes, prevention and cure of chronic diseases. Part II—On "Marriage and Sexual Philosophy." Both in one volume.

Price $1. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. Contents table sent free. The author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, of Saratoga, has permanently located his office at No. 1,130 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts., New-York City. May be consulted in person or by letter. No charge for first interview. Office hours from 1 to 5 P. M., except Sundays.

JULY NUMBER OF THE SEVENTEENTH Volume of DOWNING'S HORTICULTURIST contains 17 articles on Grape Culture, Fruit, Flowers, Landscape Gardening, Rural Architecture, &c. $2 per annum; 20 cents a number. Mailed to any address. MEAD & WOODWARD, No. 37 Park-row, N. Y.

MILITARY.

CORCORAN ZOUAVES.

THIRD REGIMENT EMPIRE BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General, F. B. Spinola.

Colonel, Mariott N. Croft.

This magnificent Regiment is intended as a rallying point for all good men. It will be the first in the field from the State of New-York, under the late call of President Lincoln.

Capt. John H. Dobbs is in want of a few more men, for the purpose of filling up his company to the standard. Quarters, rations and uniforms furnished immediately. Pay from $13 to $21 per month, and relief tickets furnished to families. $100 bounty guaranteed at the end of the war. A few more vacancies open for non-commissioned officers and teamsters. One month's pay in advance. Apply immediately at Headquarters, No. 145 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.

JOHN H. DOBBS, Captain Company K.

Or to C. L. FROTHINGHAM, First Lieutenant and Regimental Adjutant, No. 483 Broadway, New-York City; or to RICHARD J. CLARK, Tammany Hall, Quartermaster, New-York City.

Pay commences from date of enlistment.

NOTICE—RECRUITS.

SECOND REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.—(82D VOLS.) Recruits wanted for the above regiment, at their Armory, Hall-place and 7th-st., and at No. 36 Chambers-st. Liberal inducements offered. Equipments and rations furnished on entering the service. For particulars, apply at the armory, or of Lieut. J. W. DEMPSEY, Recruiting Officer.

By order of the War Department.

EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

All members of the Excelsior Brigade that are ready for duty are requested to report to Capt. GEO. LE FORT, at 12 o'clock THIS DAY, at the house of Mr. Thomas Lawrence, No. 12 Greenwich-st., New-York. Transportation will be provided. GEO. LE FORT, Captain Co. F, 4th Reg. Excelsior Brigade.

THE HELPER COMPANY—100 RECRUITS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Under authority of the Governor of the State, I will open an office at No. 34 Howard-st., up stairs, near Broadway, TO-DAY, for the purpose of recruiting the above number of patriotic soldiers for an independent company, to serve for three years or during the war. The First and Second Lieutenants will be nominated from and elected by the company when made up. "As the discipline and efficiency of a company materially depends on the conduct and character of its Sergeants" and other non-commissioned officers, they will be selected and appointed with great care. It is intended that this shall be the best company, morally and physically, yet raised for the service. I will endeavor to cause to be paid to each recruit $100 bounty as soon as the company is organized and mustered. Relief tickets will also be issued for the benefit of families. Freemen of New-York, your country is in peril! I beseech you, therefore, to "fall in lively" and assist in its defense. Transportation will be furnished to recruits from the country. Capt. H. H. HELPER.

PARSON BROWNLOW WRITING FOR THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

NUMBER ONE OF THE PARSON BROWNLOW PAPERS WILL BE READY IN THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TO-MORROW, (THURSDAY.)

WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.

HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.

HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.

MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.

All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

CARY'S ROTARY FORCE PUMP.

Adapted to all situations, and the most reliable FORCE-PUMP IN THE WORLD.

Manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINARD, Brockport, N. Y.

J. C. CARY, General Agent, No. 2 Astor House, New-York city.

WALLACK'S.

Entrances on Broadway and 13th-st.

EXTRA ENTERTAINMENT TO-NIGHT.

PROGRAMME.

1. Grand overture by Koppitz's superb orchestra.
2. The beautiful new comedietta of ORANGE [illegible] —Mr. FLORENCE, Davidge, Miss Crocker, [illegible]
3. Irish airs by the orchestra—Koppitz, Conductor.
4. Grand Protean piece called THE YOUNG [illegible] —Mrs. FLORENCE in five different [illegible]
5. The screaming local piece, THE [illegible] VOLUNTEER.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The session of 1862-3 will commence on Oct. 20. VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Surgery; MARTYN PAINE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; G. S. BEDFORD, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics; JOHN W. DRAPER, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Physiology; ALFRED C. POST, M. D., Professor of Surgery; W. H. VAN BUREN, M. D., Professor of Anatomy; JOHN T. METCALFE, M. D., Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine. [illegible] are arranged so as to give opportunity for daily attendance at the numerous Hospitals and Dispensaries. The Surgical, Medical and Obstetrical Cliniques of the College are conducted as heretofore. The Spring, Summer and Autumn Course is being carried on during the present session in the usual manner. Letters of inquiry may be addressed to Prof. DRAPER, President of the Medical Faculty, University, New-York.

—The San Francisco *Bulletin* tells this story: "About a year ago a wealthy Secessionist went to the East from this city, and recently returned and went to Washoe, where he [illegible] largely in mining stocks. Recently a dispatch was sent from the authorities in Washington relative to the seizure of his property and person, as they had ascertained that he contributed to the outfit of the rebel privateer *Sumter*. The dispatch was received, but the property had all been disposed of, just in the nick of time. It seems that certain parties over the mountains are guilty of tampering the telegraphic wires, and in this manner the rebel in question became possessed of the Government dispatch, and immediately telegraphed to his agent in this city to dispose of all his property on the instant. He also intercepted, it is said, the reply sent to Washington."

—The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says: "Mrs. Haymond and Mrs. Neeson, of Fairmont, about a month ago started on horseback for Richmond, *via* Huttonsville and Staunton, to see their husbands, who are in the rebel service. This was the second trip for Mrs. Haymond. They safely accomplished their long journey, and on Tuesday last got as far back toward home as Phillippi, where they were arrested and brought to a halt by a detachment of Col. Wilkinson's men. They had passes from our commanding officer at Buckhannon, but the passes would not answer, and despite all their efforts they were detained. Gen. Kelley was telegraphed to for orders concerning them, and he very promptly and very properly ordered that their horses' heads should be turned back on the road whence they came, and the ladies passed Richmond-wards again beyond our lines."

—Capt. C. H. Collis, of the Zouave d'Afrique, a company that has acted as the body guard of Gen. Banks, and done important service, has been authorized by Gov. Curtin to raise a regiment. The men are to be uniformed in a manner similar to the members of Capt. Collis' Company, and to be officered by competent and experienced soldiers.

—Maj.-Gen. Lew. Wallace arrived in Indianapolis on Wednesday night, July 2, to visit his relatives and friends. The General looks well and fully capable of enduring any arduous or dangerous duty that may be assigned him.

—Col. J. M. Gosline, of the Ninety-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, was not killed, but dangerously wounded in the battle of Gaines' Hill.

OBITUARY.

—Major Nathan Beakes Rossell, who was killed while commanding, and at the head of his regiment, in the battle before Richmond, on Friday, 27th June, was born in 1820. He was the grandson of Hon. William Rossel, a Judge of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey for twenty-two years, and the son of Gen. Zachariah Rossell, who was Major of the Twenty-fifth Infantry in the war of 1812, and afterward Clerk of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey, and Adjutant-General of the State. His mother was Miss Lydia Beakes, a grand-daughter of Hon. William Trent, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania and afterward of New-Jersey, and the founder of Trenton. He was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Fifth Infantry in 1846, promoted to a first lieutenancy in 1846, distinguished at Monterey and Cherubusco, promoted to a captaincy in 1847, breveted Major in 1848, for gallant and meritorious conduct at El Molino del Rey, in 1847, and appointed Major of the Third Infantry 24th September, 1861. He carried the first United States flag into the City of Mexico, was a brave and accomplished officer and gentleman, and was much beloved in *his regiment*. He was brother-in-law to Gen. Marcy, and so related by marriage to Gen. McClellan. He leaves a widow and four children. His brother, Capt. William Henry Rossell, of the Tenth Infantry, is now in New-Mexico.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, July 8, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 300 bbls. Ashes, 25,576 bbls. Flour, 650 bbls. and 731 bags Corn Meal, 254,225 bush. Wheat, 187,933 bushels Corn, 17,370 bush. Oats, 1,636 pkgs. Provisions, and 2,249 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 40 bbls., at $5 87½ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX—Sales 1,500 ℔s. Western Yellow at [illegible]c. ℔ ℔.

CANDLES—Have been quiet, since our last, at unchanged prices.

COFFEE—The market has been generally inactive to-day, but prices have been sustained. Java, 24½c. @[illegible]c.; Maracaibo, 21c.@23c.; Laguayra, 21c.@22c.; Rio, 19c.@21c.; and St. Domingo, 19½c.@19¾c. ℔ ℔., usual terms.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been purchased to the extent of 150,000 ℔s., chiefly at 22½c., cash, which price indicates a reduction.

COTTON—Middling is held at 49c.@49½c. ℔ ℔., but is very quiet to-day. Sales, by auction, on account of Government, 1,137 bales New-Orleans at [illegible]c. for (862 bales) marketable; 38½c. for stained, and 37c. for damaged, ℔ ℔.

DYEWOODS—Sales 50 tons St. Domingo Logwood at $15 ℔ ton.

FRUIT—The demand has been quite moderate for all descriptions at essentially unchanged quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is depressed and prices are a shade lower, to-day. The demand is fair for shipping brands, but quite moderate for trade brands. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 18,500 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 45@$4 55; inferior to choice extra State, at $4 65@$5 [illegible], chiefly at $4 60@$4 [illegible]; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 40@$4 65; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 65@$5 00; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 90@$5 [illegible]; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 10@$5 20 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 45	@	$4 55
Extra State	4 65	@	5 10
Superfine Western	4 40	@	4 65
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 65	@	5 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 90	@	5 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 10	@	5 20
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 25	@	6 25
Extra Genesee	5 15	@	6 90
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 05	@	6 90

Southern Flour is heavy and drooping; sales, 1,050 bbls., at $5 05@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour tends downward; sales, 1,400 bbls. extra at $4 90@$5 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet at $2 75@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at $2 80@$3 00 for Jersey, $3 95 for Marsh's Caloric, and $2 95 @[illegible] for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales, 909 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been freely offered and has again declined 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel. The demand has been active, chiefly for export, at the reduced rates. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 235,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Canada, at $1 30; White Western, at $1 28@$1 35; Amber Western at $1 25@$1 27; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 18@$1 22; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 11@$1 13, chiefly at $1 11@$1 12; Milwaukee Club, poor to prime, at $1 03@$1 11; Chicago Spring, at 85c.@$1 05 ℔ bushel. Corn is plenty and cheaper. The export demand is good for sound lots. Sales 128,000 bushels, (part to arrive,) at 51½c.@53c., chiefly at 52c., the closing rate for old Mixed Western; 47c.@50c. for new do.; 30c.@46c. for unsound new and old; 55c.@58c. for Yellow Western; 65c. for White Western; 70c. for White Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye is in request at 68c.@76c. ℔ bushel; sales, 5,700 bushels. Barley is unchanged. Oats are quiet, including Canada, at 43½c.@44½c.; Western, at 43c.@44½c., and State 44½c.@45c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is in request and is steady, at 55c.@70c. ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue in demand, including last year's crop, at 15c.@20c. ℔ ℔.

HEMP—Is inactive, and prices are generally nominal.

IRON—The market has been quiet; prices have not varied materially.

LATHS—Eastern have declined to $1 20 ℔ 1,000, with a moderate inquiry.

LEAD—Transactions have been unimportant, yet the market has been quoted steady.

LIME—Rockland has been more freely offered and purchased at 60c. for common and 90c. for lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 87 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, part at 27c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine was purchased to the extent of 250 bbls., at $1 51@$1 57½ ℔ gallon, the market closing heavily at about our lowest figures. Nothing new in other kinds. 41 bbls. Resin were sold at auction at $10 25.

OILS—Transactions have been less extensive, in all descriptions, since our last; prices of the principal kinds, however, have been well supported. We quote: Crude Sperm, $1 25; Crude Whale, 50c.@[illegible]c.; Unbleached Winter Sperm, $1 65; do. Spring [illegible]; Unbleached Winter Whale, 58c.@60c.; do. Spring do., 55c.@56c.; Olive, $1 10@$1 15; Linseed, 88c.@90c.; No. 1 Winter Lard, 65c.@68c.; City Red, 45c.@50c.; Crude Petroleum, 12c.@13c.; Refined Petroleum, 30c.@35c. ℔ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales have been made in Providence, during the past week, of 52,000 pieces, including 17,000 pieces, 56x64, 8½c.; 15,000 do., 60x64, 8¾c.; 5,000 do., 60x64, 8 [illegible]c.; 5,000 do., 64x64, 8¾c.; 10,000 do., 60x64, 8⅝c., ℔ yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quite heavy, to-day, at $10 37½@$10 50 for Mess and $8 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales 1,500 bbls. Cut Meats are inactive, at 4½c.@5c. for Hams, and 3⅛c.@4c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is dull and nominal. Lard has not varied; sales 1,300 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 7½c.@8½c. ℔ ℔. Beef continues in limited demand at old rates; sales 150 bbls., at $12 [illegible]@$14 for Extra Mess, and $11@$12 50 for plain Mess, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $15 50@$16 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is salable and firm, at 9c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 10c.@17c. for poor to choice State, ℔ ℔. Cheese is in demand at 5c.@8½c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales 450 bags East India, at $4 87½@$5 25 ℔ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Has been in good request, since our last, at uniform quotations.

SALTPETRE—300 bags Crude have been sold, in Boston, at 13½c. ℔ ℔.

SUGARS—Prices are advancing, the demand being active. Sales to-day, 2,100 hhds., including Cuba, at 8⅛c.@10c.; 10,000 bags Manila, on private terms; 100 boxes Havana, part at 9½c.; and, by auction, 679 hhds. and 26 bbls. New-Orleans, at 8½c.@9 9-16c. ℔ ℔. Prices of Refined are unsettled, the principal refiners receiving orders at prices to be fixed at a future time.

TEAS—Are rather firm, but the current movements are unimportant.

TIN—All descriptions have been lightly dealt in, at previous figures.

TALLOW—Sales 65,000 ℔s. prime, at 9¼c.@9½c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 1,200 bbls., in lots, at 29c.@30c., the latter rate for E. and D., ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been pretty brisk, and rates have been quoted firmer. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s.@3s. 1½d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12d.@12½d.; Corn, 11½d.@11¾d.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ℔ tc.; Pork, 4s. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d., and by steamer, 30s.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d.@35s., and by steamer, 50s.; Hair, 37s. 6d.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 11½d.@12½d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 5s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ℔ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 35s.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.@37s. 6d.; Tallow, 35s. 6d.@37s. 6d. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 9d.@3s. 10½d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 11½d.@12½d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ℔ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.@37s. 6d.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.; Oil, 37s. 6d.; Oil Cake, 22s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s. ℔ ton. For an Irish port, direct, a bark with Wheat at 13d. ℔ bushel. For Havre—Wheat, 16c. ℔ bushel.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	June 25
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 26
New-York	Southampton	New-York	June 25
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	June 28
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	July 1
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	July 2
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	July 2
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	July 5
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 9
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 16
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16

FROM AMERICA.

Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	July 9
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	July 12
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	July 12
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	July 16
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July 23
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	July 22
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 30
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) .. 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 3 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 4½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED AS TO THE whereabouts of a lawyer who, about nine years ago, was making inquiries in relation to some property which was left to the heirs of William Hitchcock by John Hitchcock, of Nova Scotia; his office was then in Tryon-row, New-York. Address E. F. HITCHCOCK, West Troy, N. Y.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING SALE OF
MANTILLAS AND SACKS.
FINE SILK SACKS, at $5.
CLOTH SACKS at $2.
BEREGE MANTILLAS at $2 50.
FINE LACE POINTS from $3 to $25.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 381 Broadway.

LADIES! ATTENTION. LADIES! ATTENTION.
AT KINZEY'S
GREAT CLEARING SALE,
COMMENCING THIS DAY,
(WEDNESDAY,) July 9,
At 10 A. M.

The store has been closed in order to mark down the prices and arrange the stock.

$25,000 WORTH OF STRAW GOODS,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS,
LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, MANTILLAS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.,
MUST BE SOLD.
Straw Bonnets, 3c., 6c., 10c., 13c.
Straw Bonnets, 18c., 25c., 31c., 38c.
Straw Bonnets, 50c., 63c., 75c., 88c.
NEAPOLITANS, TUSCANS, DUNSTABLES, PEDALS,
SPLIT STRAWS AT 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
2,500 Bloomers, 6c., 12c., 18c., 25c.
Leghorn Bloomers, 25c., 31c., 38c.
Misses' fine trimmed Bloomers, 25c.
GREAT CLEARING SALE.
Boys' Straw Hats, 3c., 6c., 12c.
EVERY KIND OF STRAW GOODS TO BE SOLD.
Trimming Ribbons 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c.
Bonnet Ribbons, 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c., 8c.
RIBBONS FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
Dress Trimmings, 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c.
DRESS TRIMMINGS HALF PRICE.
MUST BE SOLD.
Lot Lining Silks, 12c., 18c. per yard.
ALL THE MILLINERY STOCK CLEARING OUT.
ALL THE WHOLESALE STOCK
UP STAIRS TO BE SOLD AT RETAIL.
25,000 Muslin and Lace Collars, 3c., 6c., 10c., 12c.
15,000 cheapest Collars ever seen, 10c. to 15c.
1,500 Sets, auction lot, 12c. to 25c.
2,000 Veils, all to be sold, 12c. to 50c.
Lot fine French Bands, 8c., 10c., 12c., 18c.
ALL THE FINE BANDS CLOSING OUT.
10 A. M. WEDNESDAY
SALE COMMENCES.
Closing out Laces and Edgings, 1 cent.
Closing Ladies' Muslin Caps, 6 cents; worth 25 cents.
500 LOTS OF NEEDLEWORK AND LACE GOODS
OF EVERY KIND CLOSING OUT CHEAP.
MUST BE SOLD—CLEARING SALE TWENTY DAYS.
Pusher Lace Shawls worth $20 for $3 50.
Pusher Lace Mantillas worth $12 for $4 50.
Splendid Lined Parasols, 61 25.
SUN UMBRELLAS CLOSING.
25,000 Gents' Handkerchiefs, 5 cents to 25 cents.
18,000 Ladies' Handkerchiefs, 4 cents to 18 cents.
Rich Thread Handkerchiefs, 25 cents.
Rich Mantilla Laces, 6 cents to 25 cents.
2,000 Gents' fine Shirt Bosoms, 3 cents to 25 cents.
GREAT CLEARING SALE.
10,000 Paris Mitts, auction lot, 3 cents a pair.
Best Extra Silk Twist Mitts, 18 cents to 25 cents.
Best Extra Silk Twist Mitts, 31 cents to 38 cents.
Splendid lot of Gloves worth 50 cents for 12 cents.
Extra lot of Gloves closing at 6c., 8c., and 10c.
Gents' and Ladies' Silk Gloves, 18 cents.
Best Alexandre's Silk Gloves, 35 cents.
GREAT BARGAINS.
LARGE LOTS OF GOODS IMPOSSIBLE TO MENTION, CONTAINED IN THE TWO BUILDINGS, ALL TO BE CLOSED OUT.
Large lot of fancy Fans, 3c.
Spool Cotton—3 spools for 1c.
Closing lot of Porte-monnaies and Bags, 6c., 12c.
Splendid Spring Belt Ribbons, worth 31c., at 9c.
WITH A LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER GOODS,
TO BE SOLD
IN THIS CLEARING SALE.
STORE WILL BE CLOSED UNTIL WEDNESDAY
MORNING, 10 A. M.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

HARTWELL'S PATENT CANOPY FRAME. — MOSQUITO NETS, MOSQUITO BARS, MOSQUITO FRAMES, MOSQUITO CANOPIES, — PALMER'S PATENT FRAMES.
All styles and qualities and price.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
CLEARING SUMMER SALE OF
Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, White Goods,
Fine Flannels, Housekeeping Goods,
Lace Curtains, French Flowers,
Yankee Notions, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas.
Always a full assortment, sizes and colors,
Ladies' best quality Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. a pair.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS received four more cases of her nice fitting dollar corsets; also a lot of Werley's patent French, very low. Best steel skirts from 50 cents. N. B.—Linen edgings, tattings, frillings and rufflings; also, Alexandre's silk and kid gloves. No. 880 Broadway.

COAL, &C.

ANTHRACITE COAL.
CARGOES AFLOAT.

Cargoes of prime Schuylkill White Ash Coal, Black Heath Vein and Red Ash Diamond Vein, Broken, Egg and Stove, for sale by
CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
No. 45 South-st.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.'S
SUPERIOR RED AND WHITE ASH SCHUYLKILL COALS,
Carefully prepared for Furnaces, Grates and Ranges
AT $5 50
PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, AT RETAIL.
Delivered screened from yard in any part of the City. Orders received at No. 45 South-st., and at yard foot of 14th-st., East River. JAMES O'NEIL, Agent.

BLACKSMITH'S COAL, $6 50 PER TON.—Superior quality discharging from boats foot of Market-st., East River. For sale by AARON SWARTS & SON. Yards Nos. 166 and 168 Chrystie-st., and No. 90 East Broadway.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE.
Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.
No. 346 Broadway, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a smart, steady Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and assist with the washing, in a private family; no objection to the country for the Summer; will be found willing and obliging; has good reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 50 East 35th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; would assist with the washing and ironing if required; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference given. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 169 Lexington-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, and more if required; wages not so much an object as a home. Call, for two days, at No. 17 West 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy English girl, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or to wait on a lady; no objection to the country; is quick at the needle; or as regular parlor maid and waitress; wages $7. Call at or address a note to No. 194 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEWER, OR WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a competent, trustworthy, respectable person, to do chamberwork and sewing; would go as waitress; the country preferred for the Summer months; none but a private family need apply. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 22 East 22d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or general housemaid; the best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 366 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or would go as nurse. Call at No. 371 Columbia-st., South Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady about to leave town wishes a place for an English girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse; she is thoroughly competent. Apply at 33 West 16th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Scotch woman, as cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; has the best of references; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 38 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., in the rear building.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL DEsires a situation to do cooking; is an expert meat and pastry cook; has no objection to the country; is honest, willing, obliging and economical in her kitchen; can give the best of references. Apply at No. 215 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COOK, ONE WHO thoroughly understands her business, a situation in a private family; has no objection to go to the country; the best of City reference can be given. To be seen for two days at No. 390 3d-av., one door from 30th-st., east side, third floor, front rooms.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, a situation as first-class cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, game, all styles of made dishes; wages $10; no objection to the country in a noble family. Call at No. 276 10th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHO thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches, soups, jellies, etc., is desirous of an engagement; references of the highest character given. Apply at No. 67 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS COOK BY an English Protestant woman; she is a first-class cook, understands soups, meats, game, pastry, jellies, cake, bread, &c.; will go any distance to the country. Can be seen for two days at 3 West 27th-st., near 5th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as first-class cook, in all its branches; no objection to go a short distance in the country with a respectable family; has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 377 1st-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as first-class cook in a private family; no objection to the country; has five years' City references. Call for two days at No. 51 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT GIRL wants a situation as cook; can assist in the washing and ironing, or do it all in a small family. Inquire at No. 80 West 28th-st.

AS COLORED COOK.—A VERY RESPECTAble colored woman desires a situation as cook, or would assist with the washing; understands her business thoroughly, and is well recommended. Also a good chambermaid and laundress. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK AND BAKER.—Wanted, a situation by a German Protestant woman in the above capacity; is a first-rate German, French and American cook; has the best of references from last employers. Call at or address No. 379 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS PLAIN COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation by a smart, faithful, neat girl, to do cooking or general housework; is a desirable and respectable servant, a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; not afraid of work, obliging and trustworthy, and well recommended; wages moderate; City or country. Apply at No. 345 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR a smart, industrious girl to do cooking or general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a good plain cook, economical, neat and obliging, and highly recommended; will try to please at moderate wages; City or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—A WIDOW WOMAN, WITH A little girl nine years old, wishes a situation; is a good cook, and perfectly willing to make herself useful. Apply at her former employer's, No. 503 3d-av., between 33th and 34th sts. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small private family; has good City reference from her last place; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 63 4th-av., corner of 10th-st., first floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young Protestant woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a good baker of bread and biscuits; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 20th-st., 2d floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant woman to go in the country, to cook, wash and iron; understands the care of milk and butter. Apply for two days at No. 173 Mulberry-st., between Broome and Grand sts., rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; has the best of references. Call at No. 45 2d-av., between 2d and 3d sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a first-rate cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 137 West 20th-st., for two days.

AS PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer; good references given; no objection to the country. Call for two days at her last place, No. 143 Hudson-st., between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY AN American lady, a situation as housekeeper in a hotel or private family; is competent to take the entire charge; is willing to make herself generally useful; would not object to going out of the City for the Summer, or permanently. Address S., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A MOST experienced woman, who has lived in first-class families, a situation as regular laundress; does up linens in magnificent style; or as cook in a private family; understands meats, poultry and baking; wages, $8 to $10; City or country. Call at, or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE ENGlish Protestant woman wishes a situation as laundress; is thoroughly competent, and can give unexceptionable references. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED A SITUation, by a Protestant young woman, as laundress and fine washer; no objections to the country; has the best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN HAVING many years' experience in the care of children, wishes a situation as nurse. She fully understands the care and management of children; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; can do plain sewing; is willing and obliging; a home more an object than high wages; has the best of references; no objections to the country or to travel. Call or address No. 214 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation to wait on an invalid lady; is a capable sick nurse and is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; would like the country; is a good seamstress; City reference given. Apply at No. 98 West 26th-st.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—AN ENGLISH WOman of experience wishes a situation as infant's nurse in a private family; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth or two grown children; is a good sewer; no objections to the country or to travel; satisfactory reference can be had. Can be seen at No. 1 Milligan-place, from 10 to 4.

AS FRENCH NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE girl (from Paris) wishes to take care of half-grown children; is a first-rate sewer and hairdresser. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPEtent young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's Machine, or would do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to the country; has best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress, who fully understands the care of a baby from its birth, or growing children; is willing and obliging; has six years' of the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 161 Waverley-place, corner of Macdougal-st., where she can be highly recommended.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant girl a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing, or chamberwork; would be willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 21 West 12th-st., second floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, (Protestant,) a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of reference; the country preferred. Apply at No. 366 7th-av., in the fancy store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress wants to engage with a private family, to go out by the month, to make ladies' morning dresses, and children's and infants' clothing; has the best of City reference; would like to go to the country. Call at No. 129 Greenwich-av., near 8th-av., in the store.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation in a respectable family going in the country, to sew and assist in any light work about the house; has no objection to travel to Europe, if such is desired; would like to attend an invalid, where there is no lifting to be done. Address A. M. C. D., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, by two sisters, situations, one as waitress and chambermaid, and the other as cook, washer and ironer; they both understand their business thoroughly, and have no objection to the country; the best City reference given. Call at 201 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to go to the country; would have no objection to take care of children; has the best of City references as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 202 West 16th-st., or if addressed to J. L., by note, will be promptly attended to.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNdance and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat, and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 13th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready. German is spoken here.

FAMILY WASHING WANTED.—A REspectable widow woman would like to take a family's washing for the Summer, or gentlemen's; can come well recommended. Also, a good cook wants a situation; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 145 Clinton-place, 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

FAMILY WASHING WANTED—BY A first-class washerwoman, who thoroughly understands her business; is capable of doing all kinds of French fluting; has the best of City reference. Apply at 490 10th-av.

MALES.

AS BARKEEPER.—A SITUATION IN THE above capacity wanted by an experienced person; has no objection to going out of the City; satisfactory testimonials can be furnished from last employer. Address M. E., No. 107 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

AS CLERK, PORTER, GARDENER, &c.—Wanted, by a smart, intelligent, active man, just arrived from the old country, a humble situation, or a situation where he can make himself generally useful as clerk, porter, gardener, &c. Apply at the drug-store, No. 232 4th-st., corner of Thompson. Good City references.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable single young man, as coachman, who perfectly understands his business; has the best of reference; is willing to devote his time to the interest of his employers; is willing to assist in gardening if required; no objection to travel with a single gentleman. Address E. M., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family, by a man who thoroughly understands his business, and is a steady, careful driver; can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days. Address T. H., No. 25 West 29th-st., Merchants' Livery-stable.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY *a man who perfectly understands his business; has* long and satisfactory references. Address, for two days, J. H., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at, or address No. 66 West 29th-st., in the private stable.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted as coachman and gardener, by a respectable man; understands his duties thoroughly, and has the best references. Call at No. 142 Cherry-st.

AS FARMER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a married man, to work on a farm, or as coachman and gardener; can make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place; has acted as coachman and gardener, and understands the care and management of all kinds of stock; can produce the very best of City references. Address P. McG., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation as farmer; understands farming in all its branches, and of stock of all kinds. If any gentleman wants such a man, address FARMER, Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man, (Scotchman,) with a small family; has a perfect knowledge of gardening in all its branches; has ten years' experience in this country and can give most satisfactory references. Address J. B., Gardener, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as groom; is a good driver, used to taking care of horses, and willing to make himself generally useful; good reference given. Address J. L., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG ENglishman, a good situation as porter, or to look after a wholesale or commission store; not particular what business; good City reference from his present employer. Address A. D., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—DISENGAGED AND WANTS A situation as waiter in a private family; can produce the best of City and country references as to character and capability. Any notes addressed to E. McC., No. 91 Crosby-st., will be attended to for a few days, if not pre-engaged.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a good cook, washer and ironer; also, chambermaid, to assist in washing and ironing and do waiting, to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 67 East 28th-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO IS ACQUAINTed with the Stock Brokerage business, and competent to take charge of a set of books. Address, in applicant's handwriting, stating references, to STOCK-BROKER, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

100 GRAIN STRIKERS WANTED.—Strikers out of work, by applying at No. 127 Broad-st., New-York City, will be guarantied steady employment and good wages.

SALESMEN.—WANTED, ONE OR TWO SALESmen in a wholesale jobbing hat, cap and fur house. Address, giving name and location of trade, Box No. 2,684 New-York Post-office.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRYgoods store. Salary, $50 the first year. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT IN A very small, unobtrusive family to let, with board, to an invalid or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Superior country residence.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT APARTMENTS CAN be had by a lady expecting to require medical attention; home comforts can be fully realized; skillful medical care always at hand; family small and unobtrusive. Address Dr. EDWARD BURTON, Station D, New-York City.

BOARDING.—LARGE AND DESIRABLE ROOMS for families or single gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 19 Bond-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO families or a party of gentlemen can be accommodated with delightful rooms and board by applying at No. 370 Henry-st., Brooklyn; the house is large, and contains all the modern improvements, and the situation is particularly pleasant for a Summer residence.

BROOKLYN.—ROOMS FOR SINGLE PERSONS or for families, at No. 16 Clinton-st. This house has been recently altered and renovated, so as to render it in every respect a desirable residence. References required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITHOUT board to young men, in a new house in West 16th-st., with all the modern improvements. Address Y. Z., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
THE WASHINGTON HOTEL, LIVERPOOL.
This new and magnificent building, the finest and most elaborately finished hotel in the United Kingdom, covers an area of 1,200 square yards and contains 200 noble and spacious rooms, fitted up with every requisite and luxury that modern art and experience can furnish.
The chief coffee room will accommodate 300 visitors, and is conducted on the American and Continental system.
The Hotel is situated on a commanding and beautiful site, in the very heart of the town, opposite the chief railway station, St. George's Hall, Free Public Library and Museum, the Wellington Monument, and within easy distance of the new Great Landing Stage on the River Mersey.

CANADIAN TOURISTS.
We, the principal Hotel-keepers throughout Canada, beg to inform the American traveling public that we shall continue this season to take American bills at par, same as previous years.
WILLIS RUSSELL, of Russell's Hotel, Palace-st., and St. Louis Hotel, St. Louis-st., Quebec.
HENRY HOGAN, of St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal.
ST. JULIEN & McKEOGH, of Donegana Hotel, Montreal.
SAMUEL BROWNING, of Ottawa Hotel, Montreal.
S. W. COLEMAN, of Montreal House, Montreal.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT ELEGANT brown-stone front house No. 317 2d-av., southwest corner of 21st-st.; size 21x60; handsomely finished and complete with all improvements, and in perfect order, built expressly by the owner for his own use; will be sold at a low figure on easy terms. May be seen during the day. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, Gold Pen Manufacturer, No. 163 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR TENEMENT property or vacant lots in New-York, a first-class, brown front, four-story house, 20 feet front by half the block; modern improvements; complete order; immediate possession. Price, $18,000; mortgage, $10,000. Apply to H. DAVIS, No. 293 Broadway, Room No. 1.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE.—THE SUBSCRIBers have opened their residence at Meadowside, for the reception of Summer boarders. A large farm house well shaded, with airy rooms, situated near the water, with bathing, &c. Location healthy, surrounded with shady and beautiful walks and drives. Accommodations for horses and carriages. Stage daily to steamer. Address Locust Valley, L. I., W. C. & J. D. FEEKS; or personally, EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Nos. 12 and 20 West-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT PARK HOUSE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—A desirable suite of rooms, just vacated, may be had upon early application, for the balance of the season. The situation, directly opposite the Park, is unsurpassed for beauty and health, and within one hour of New-York, by M. and E. Railroad. Reference, by permission, W. J. BRYAN, Esq., No. 116 Nassau-st.

PLEASANT VIEW HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—This beautiful private Summer boarding-house, is now open. Gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen desiring rooms, will make personal application to JOHN M. ENYARD, Proprietor.
N. B.—Prices to suit the times. Access by steamboats *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming*, from Pier No. 2, and *Thomas P. Way*, foot of Dey-st., North River.

BOARD AT THROGG'S NECK.—A DESIRAble family can obtain board for the season at a private residence. Good stabling, fine gardens, beautiful drives, and sea bathing. For particulars inquire at No. 19 5th-av. Also accommodations for two single gentlemen.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, with four children and servant, desire to find in some healthy and pleasant place in the country a home for the Summer. Address BLEECKER, New-York, giving full particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a commodious farm-house in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; the location is very healthy and pleasing, two miles from the river; pure mountain air and medicinal Springs. Address H. E., Esopus.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.,
Messrs. KERNER & BIRCH beg to inform their friends and the public that the OCEAN HOUSE will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st of July.
Also, that they intend to keep it in every respect FIRST-CLASS, and worthy of a continuance of the extensive and highly appreciated patronage it has hitherto enjoyed. The music will be furnished by Mr. Wm. G. Dietrich's favorite Harmonic Orchestra, which has been engaged for the season.
Rooms can be engaged at the Ocean House, or at the Clarendon Hotel, New-York, where a diagram of the house can be seen. KERNER & BIRCH.
CLARENDON HOTEL, New-York, June 26, 1862.

THE SUBSCRIBER'S NEW HOUSE AT Peach Lake, near Croton Falls, on the Harlem Railroad, is now open, and those wishing a pleasant home in the country during the Summer can secure first-class accommodations at reasonable rates by applying personally on the premises, or addressing T. C. VAIL, North Salem, Westchester County, N. Y. For particulars, apply to D. COLAMORE & CO., No. 478 Broadway, or BAKER & VAIL, No. 209 Washington-st.

RICHFIELD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—The Spring House at Richfield Springs will open for the reception of visitors May 31. A telegraph line is now in operation to this place. The celebrated Richfield Sulphur Water is kept for sale by F. E. Cossens, No. 72 Warren-st., New-York.
JOSHUA WHITNEY.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat-landings and Catskill stations of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

POUGHKEEPSIE PROPERTY FOR SALE—On the Hyde Park Road, fifteen minutes' walk from the Post-office and dépôt; consisting of seven acres, highly cultivated, and abounding in fruit, deciduous and evergreen trees; commanding charming views of river and mountain. The house and barn are of moderate size, well built and commodious, with capacious cisterns, excellent well and furnace. The situation is elevated, the air remarkably pure and the drives charming. Terms favorable. Apply to Mr. JAMES M. DRAKE, No. 36 William-st., or T. B. COSTER, on the premises.

TO EXCHANGE FOR A HOUSE IN THE CITY—A beautiful shore front country residence or farm, 30 miles from the City; large tasty stone house and 20 acres; stables and all necessary outbuildings; steamboat dock adjoining; view magnificent; remarkably healthy; churches and schools near; no fancy price asked. A view of the place can be seen at JOHN L. WESTON'S Picture Store, No. 705 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE at Nyack, pleasantly located and about ten minutes' walk from the steamboat landing. A very desirable situation for the Summer. Will be let or sold very reasonable. Inquire of E. GURNEE, near the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A SMALL COUNtry place pleasantly situated on the east side of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. Inquire of JAMES GARDNER, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., or TITUS, FRAZEE & TITUS, No. 35 Market-slip, New-York.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—THE MANUFACTORY, NOS. 353 AND 355 West 26th-st., with steam engine, shafting, tools, &c., cheap to a responsible tenant. The place is well adapted for a foundry or machine shop, or manufacturing purposes of any kind. Apply to MR. HARRISON, opposite, or of E. B. DALY, No. 101 Front-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—THE PREMISES CORNER OF ELM-place and Livingston-st., Brooklyn—one of the best locations in the city for an English ale-house, grocery, bakery or druggist business. Inquire of WILLIAM MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO RENT.—A PLEASANT FURNISHED COTtage for a small family, in a singularly healthy neighborhood; house of stone, newly papered, with two piazzas and seven rooms; three acres; vegetables, firewood, and pasture for a horse and cow. The premises adjoin the Jay Homestead at Bedford, and are near a telegraph and a railroad station; distance from town 2¼ hours; rent $300 for the season or year. E. H. LUDLOW, 13 Pine-st.

FURNISHED BROWN-STONE HOUSE TO LET—On 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., to a small family, or a lady with no family, who can furnish good references for character and responsibility, with the privilege of boarding the owner and family, and taking a few others, if desired. Address A. B. C., Station G, for one week.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—SEVERAL ELEgantly furnished houses between 4th and 6th avs. and 14th and 34th sts., to let, at prices ranging from $75 to $250 per month. Inquire at Union-place, Real Estate Office, No. 63 East 14th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE 7TH INST., a MEMORANDUM BOOK, with receipt for ten bonds Terre Haute and Alton and St. Louis Railroad 2d Mortgage, No. 9, dated Feb. 15, 1862, with receipt for 10 per cent. advances thereon, by Chas. Butler, for the Committee, and other papers, all of no value to any one but the subscriber. The above reward will be paid on delivery of the book and contents to Carter & Hawley, No. 41 Broad-st. IRAD HAWLEY.

THE GENTLEMAN OF A PARTY WHO found a pocket-book on Saturday evening last in a 6th-av. car, and who promised to advertise the same, is requested to deliver the same to the owner, I. WATERMAN, No. 375 Broadway, who will give satisfactory proof that he is the owner. A friend of Mr. Waterman was present and knows the party and a speedy delivery is therefore respectfully requested. A suitable reward will be paid.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF STOCK in the Michigan Central Railroad Company, standing in the name of MARY N. LOCKWOOD, of Detroit, Michigan, have been lost, viz.: No. 1,161, for ten shares, issued from Boston Office; No. 1,455, for sixty shares, and No. 3,126, for five shares, issued from New-York Office. All persons are cautioned against receiving the same, the transfer thereof having been stopped.

$10 REWARD.—LOST—ON THE MORNING *of the 4th, on Staten Island, within half a mile of Annsdale Railroad Station, a ladies' GOLD WATCH. The* finder will receive the above reward by leaving the watch at WHITTEMORE BROTHERS, No. 375 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000 TO $7,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER either active or special, to join the advertiser in the manufacturing of a very valuable article, which can be sold as fast as made, at a profit of 65 per cent. No other business like it in this country. Only capitalists and men of standing treated with. For particulars, inquire in the factory, No. 46 Newark-st., Hoboken, N. J.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST AND cheapest marble mantels can be bought at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., and No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

LARGE PROFIT AND SMALL INVESTMENT.—A person owning real estate, mortgaged for less than one-third of its actual value, will divide profits of sales with one who will advance current expense for interest and taxes. Address F. H., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FINE OIL-PAINTINGS,
TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD ON FOREIGN ACCOUNT.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 9th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 169 Broadway, a collection of about sixty-five oil-paintings, just arrived from Europe, and never before exhibited—many of them bearing the certificates of the artists. Among them will be found—

MARKET SCENE—Effect of Light	By VERHEYEN
MARINE—Taking a Pilot	By KANNEMANS
WINTER SCENES	By SMETS
SHEEP	By ROSA VENNEMANS
SHEEP AND POULTRY	By VAN SEVERDONCK
LODGE SCENE	By HOEBENHOUT

And many other fine works. They are now on exhibition, with catalogues, and will be peremptorily sold, on foreign account. In this collection will be found a fine picture by WOUVERMANS, to which the attention of connoisseurs is requested.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF STOCKS.
On WEDNESDAY, July 9,
At 12½ o'clock, P. M.,
At Merchants' Exchange Salesroom No. 111 Broadway
BY ORDER EXECUTORS OF SILAS HOLMES,
650 shares Screw Dock Company, $50 each.
200 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., $100 each.
Particulars at No. 25 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
STOCKS AT AUCTION.
THIS DAY, at 12½ P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, including North American, Republic, East River, Resolute, Beekman, Hope and American Exchange Insurance stocks, and Harlem Gas stock. Catalogues at No. 25 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, July 10, at 12 o'clock, in their gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.,
VALUABLE PAINTINGS AND STATUARY, by order of the Executors of the late Hon. S. E. Huffnagle, late Ambassador from the United States to India.
An exquisite three-fourth size marble statue of Napoleon Bonaparte in his imperial Coronation robes, cut to order for Canova in 1812, and presented to the Rajah of India by Napoleon. The finest piece of marble statuary in this country.
The Nativity, attributed to Correggio.
The Nativity of Mary and Elizabeth, with the Saviour and John.
The Birth of Our Saviour, attributed to Rembrandt.
The Visit of Mary to Elizabeth, attributed to Rubens.
The Crucifixion.
Portrait of Miss Graham, of Claverhouse, presented to Mr. Huffnagle by Lord Graham, English Ambassador to India, by Sir Thos. Lawrence, and other fine Paintings of merit.
Will be ready for exhibition on and from Monday, July 7, until day of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, July 10, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., immediately after the sale of oil-paintings and statuary, the stock of a Broadway dealer in stationery and fancy goods, consisting of letter, note and foolscap paper, envelopes, bill-head racks, paper weights, gold pens, pencils, portfolios, dominoes, playing cards, chessmen, checkers, fans, slates, backgammon boards, pocket-books, pass books, memorandum books, paper racks, children's primers, games, alphabetical cards, pen-knives, pens, mucilage, Botts' superior ink, cash boxes, tissue paper, engravings, colored prints, envelopes, etc. The above will be sold without reserve, as the party is declining business on account of ill health.

AUCTION NOTICE.—S. A. CHILTON, AUCtioneer.
United States Government sale of about 42 barrels Spirits of Turpentine and Grease.
Will be sold at public auction on THURSDAY, July 10, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 3 Erie Buildings, Duane-st., near Washington-st.:
40 Barrels Spirits of Turpentine.
4 Barrels Grease.
Sale positive. Terms cash.
By order of Col. D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.
Samples at our office, No. 45 Nassau-st., New-York.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell, on WEDNESDAY, July 9, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 54 Cortlandt-st., the usual assortment of seasonable goods. Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

WILL BE SOLD UNDER A FORECLOSURE of mortgage, on THURSDAY, 10th inst., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M., the first-class store property No. 312 6th-av., with dwellings over, fitted up in first-class style, with marble mantels, gas, water-closets, &c.; a very desirable property.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY,
STAMFORD, CONN.
The School opens on the 10th of September.
TERMS: For board and tuition in the English, Ancient and Modern Languages, Vocal Music and in Drawing, $350 per year; pupils under thirteen, $300 per year.
No extra charges whatever, except for Music, Painting, Books and Stationery.
A new seminary is being built, and the entire establishment, with a Gymnasium, will be completed by the opening of the ensuing term.
For circulars, apply to Miss AIKEN, Principal.
STAMFORD, June 26.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Best planned and most successful Boarding Seminary in the State. See new catalogue for full particulars of rates and advantages. Fall Term begins Aug. 21. $32 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU—NO. 561 B'dway. Schools furnished with superior teachers, and parents with school circulars, gratuitously. Competent teachers of music, ornamentals, of military tactics, classics and mathematics wanted. Apply personally. References: Rev. J. H. Brakeley, Bordentown Col.; Wm. H. Wells, Esq., Chicago; Messrs. Appleton & Co., Barnes & Burr, Harper Bros., Profs. Calkins, Boyd & Northend.
SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

NAZARETH HALL BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn. The 78th Annual Session begins Aug. 7, 1862. Easy of access from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage.
AGENTS—Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York.
Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.

GROBE'S MUSICAL AND EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.—To supply schools and families with competent teachers for any department. To assist teachers in any branch of education in procuring suitable engagements. For circulars, address CHARLES GROBE, Wilmington, Delaware.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY TEACHER, OF UNexceptionable qualifications, possessed of the highest testimonials, and of large experience in the exercise of her vocation, seeks a position for the Summer only; salary not expected; a cheerful and agreeable home is, however, a desideratum. Parties desiring the services of an efficient and reliable teacher, may find it to their advantage to communicate with the advertiser. References exchanged. Address, for one week, E. S. M., Box No. 175 *Times* Office, New-York City.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE—No. 335 Broadway, New-York.—DAILY CORRESPONDENCE and APPOINTMENTS for the introduction of TEACHERS, TRUSTEES, PARENTS and PUPILS. TEACHERS WANTED, and CORRESPONDENTS for each TOWN, VILLAGE and CITY, to exchange views on EDUCATION, report vacancies, and aid in introducing TEACHERS. Send for circulars.
RICE & ANDREWS.

TEACHER.—A LADY TEACHER OF THE ENGlish branches, French and music, would give lessons daily in a private family, in exchange for board, or would give lessons in any one of those branches in exchange for a furnished room; satisfactory reference given; no objection to travel. Address M. P., Box 147 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium, wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Wareroom, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 722 Broadway. They call attention to their pianos, with all their valuable improvements. Second-hand pianos of their own manufacture for sale and to rent.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS—CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway—A large stock of Horizontal and Upright Pianos, new and second-hand, for sale and hire. Allowance for hire if purchased.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823.)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST. TO NO. 29 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING. Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, SUCCESSOR TO J. M. DOE & CO., Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av., has now on hand and is manufacturing a splendid assortment of first-class Cabinet Furniture, which he will sell at very low prices.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. FIVE-TWENTIES.

ON UNITED STATES TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, CALLED "FIVE-TWENTIES" BECAUSE PAYABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE GOVERNMENT AFTER FIVE YEARS.

We are now prepared to sell these Bonds and deliver them at once at the same rate at which subscriptions are received for them by the Government, viz.:

PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1st.

The Principal may be paid in CURRENT BANK NOTES, CHECKS ON CITY BANKS, or U. S. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, or in coin, or in coupons, with the premium on gold at the market rate added.

THE COUPON BONDS are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, AND $1,000, and THE REGISTERED BONDS in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 AND $10,000.

They are the most convenient and cheapest Government Security now accessible to the public.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and the Bonds will be sent to any part of the country, by express, or otherwise, as directed.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL ISSUES, GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE, Bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING, (Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 32 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

SALE JUNCTION RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—The Junction Railroad Company invites proposals, in writing, for the purchase of the whole or any part of five hundred thousand dollars First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.

The mortgage is made to Alexander Henry, Esq., Trustee, and will be due July 1, 1882. It is secured upon the entire railroad and property of the Company lying on the west side of Schuylkill, between Belmont and Gray's Ferry. Its terms provide for a sinking fund of fifteen thousand dollars per year, to be invested in these Bonds, or in the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, in the loans of the United States, or of the State of Pennsylvania, at the discretion of this Board of Directors.

The Bonds are for one thousand dollars each. Their payment is guaranteed by endorsement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, on the back of each bond in the following words, viz.:

"Know all men by these presents, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and each of them, for a valuable consideration, to them paid by the Junction Railroad Company, do hereby (in pursuance of the power and authority conferred by two Acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved respectively on the twenty-third day of March, A. D., 1861, and the eleventh day of April, A. D., 1862, and of every other lawful power and authority in them vested,) jointly and severally guarantee to the lawful holder of the within Bond the punctual payment of the principal and interest thereof, when and as the same shall become due and payable according to the terms of said Bond or of the terms and covenants of the indenture of mortgage therein mentioned and given to secure the same.

In witness whereof, said Companies have hereunto affixed their common or corporate seals respectively, duly attested, and have caused the signatures of their Presidents respectively to be hereunto written this second day of June, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, (1862.)"

Payment for the Bonds will be required as follows: The first instalment of ten per cent. will be payable on the first day of August, and ten per cent. additional on the first of each succeeding month until the whole amount is paid.

Proposals will be addressed to CHAS. E. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 227 South 4th-st., until Monday, July 21.

Each proposal will state the total number or amount of the bonds wanted, and the price offered per bond of one thousand dollars.

The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject the whole or any part of any proposition received.

Successful bidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals within one week from the opening of the bids.

JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary, Junction Railroad Company.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company will be held at the rooms, No. 7 Nassau-st., over the Continental Bank, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of July, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., to hear the report of the Committee appointed on the 26th day of May last, and to consider and vote upon modifications of the agreement made between the bondholders on the 4th day of January, 1860.

CHARLES MORAN, A. ISELIN, WM. HOGE, SEPTIMUS CROOKS, MATHEW PECK, EZRA C. READ, } Trustees and Attorneys.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, J. F. GIRAUD FOSTER, L. HILLEGER, } Committee of 26th May, 1862.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 14, 1858, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at its office, No. 45 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest nineteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 22, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; being the lowest outstanding numbers. From and after the 4th day of August, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease, by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY, ENtitled to certificates of profits for the year 1860, are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

AMERICAN SILVER, HALVES AND QUARTERS, WANTED, AT A HIGH PREMIUM, by TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st. No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862.

INTEREST ON THE THIRD MORTGAGE Bonds will be paid on and after July 1, at the Treasurer's Office. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

AMERICAN GOLD WANTED, AT A HIGH PREMIUM, BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 247 BROADWAY, cor. Murray-st. No. 76 WALL, cor. Pearl-st.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice to bondholders. The holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company can have them registered on application at our office, No 52 Wall-st. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents.

NEW-YORK, July 3, 1862.

THE HOLDERS OF CITY OF MILWAUKEE BONDS, issued to "The Horicon Railroad Company," are invited to examine a statement, of immediate interest to them, to be seen at the Banking House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON COUNty (Ohio) Bonds, due July 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at the Ocean Bank. CHAS. PALMER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISco City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

HIGHEST PREMIUM PAID FOR GOLD and silver and the first issue United States Demand Notes, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of LOW, HARRIMAN & CO. expires this day, by its own limitation.

JAMES LOW, OLIVER HARRIMAN, JAS. C. ATWATER, GEO. B. DURFEE, T. M. PRENTISS.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED a copartnership under the style of LOW, HARRIMAN, DURFEE & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm, and will also settle all the outstanding accounts of the same, at the store recently occupied by them, Nos. 45 and 47 Park-place.

JAMES LOW, OLIVER HARRIMAN, GEO. B. DURFEE, JAS. C. ATWATER.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF HENRY CLAY LODGE, NO. 277, are hereby summoned to attend their regular communication at their Lodge-room, No. 493 Grand-st., on THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, July 9, as there is business of great importance to be transacted. By order of WALTER GRAHAM, M. JAMES MURRAY, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF REWARD.—IN THE INterest of orphans of patriot soldiers, a meeting will be held in Room No. 20, Bible House, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for adopting a constitution, and for other business consequent thereto. The public are invited to attend. Entrance from Astor-place, on 9th-st. DAVID P. HOLTON, Secretary.

THE NAMES AND LOCATION OF DEALERS, City and country, who sell F. P. CO.'S BUCK-I GOODS, will appear in the Times Saturday, July 12. Consumers of Provisions, see it and save your money.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 2[illegible], 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a cash dividend of five per cent. out of the net earnings of the six months ending 30th inst., and a stock dividend of five per cent. out of the accumulated surplus, both payable on and after 1st day of August next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York. The dividend certificates to be issued for fractional shares, will not be entitled to future dividends until converted into full shares. The transfer books will close on the evening of July 12, and open August 2. By order of the Board of Directors. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent., out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) per Cent. additional out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th July next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 27th June until the morning of the 8th July. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Three and a half (3½) Per Cent. for the current six months ending 30th inst., which will be paid to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, the 1st day of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of the 9th day of July. WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH AVENUE AND 27TH-STREET, TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 2, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after Monday, the 7th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this P. M., to that date. By order of the Board of Directors. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual Dividend of Five per cent. from the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will remain closed until the day of payment. R. F. PERRIN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 56 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1862.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Eight per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer book is closed until that date. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed from this date until July 2. M. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held at their office this day, a Dividend of 4 per cent. was declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Monday next, the 14th instant. EDWARD KEMEYS, Secretary.

JULY 8, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 Broadway, (Pacific Building.) Branch Office, No. 73 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on the 30th day of June. T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 2½ WALL-ST.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 7th day of July. Meanwhile the transfer books are closed. FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.

OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1862.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on and after July 10. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 10th of July. CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 60 Wall-st., New-York, June 23, 1862. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand. JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE DIrectors of this Company have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand. WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of Three per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 3d of July. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three (3) per cent., payable to the stockholders on demand. By order of the Board. F. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 170 Broadway, July 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on the 12th inst. JOSEPH JAMISON, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INS. CO., No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MARKET BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent for the current six months, payable on and after July 10. R. BAYLES, Cashier.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, June 30, 1862. The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 30th inst. WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 27, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND a Half Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 427 AND 429 CANAL, CORNER VARICK-ST. Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.

Deposits made on or before the 19th will draw interest from July 1.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President. JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President. MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President. GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day, from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7. Interest commences July 1, 1862. All money deposited on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. GEORGE FOLSOM, President. SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, No. 177 Chatham-square, (open daily.) DEPOSITS from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest paid. MONEY DEPOSITED BEFORE JULY 20 WILL RECEIVE INTEREST AS FROM JULY 1. M. D. VAN PELT, President. JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1862.—THE BOARD of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto, and Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, that may be entitled thereto, payable at the Bank on and after Monday, July 21. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from July 1. D. A. CUSHMAN, President.

WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—NO. 96 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) Per Cent. on sums to $1,000, and Four (4) Per Cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 21st of July inst. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will receive interest from the 1st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK (FORMERLY ROSE HILL) Savings Bank, corner of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before July 10, will draw interest from the 1st. THOMAS CHRISTY, President. RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

[illegible] SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

INTEREST NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum, will be paid on and after Monday, 21st inst. Deposits made on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. GEORGE FOLSOM, President. SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Interest on deposits at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Money deposited on or before July 10 will receive interest from the 1st. Bank open from 9 to 2 daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases, for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $1 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 39 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 9 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diploma, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. TRALL and JACKSON's great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 39 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—DR. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

NO CURE NO PAY.—S. R. KING, M. D., CURES rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, dropsy, and all chronic diseases, with new chemical and electrical application, and mercury removed from the system, &c. Office, No. 367 Broome-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 38 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—FRENCH INDIA rubber goods—three different articles. Price 40 cents each—$3 per dozen. For a descriptive circular call on or address MACKEY & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st., Room 12.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM THE ears, blindness, chronic inflammation, weakness of sight, also nervous affections and catarrh, the frequent cause of blindness and deafness, cured by Dr. GRAVES, No. 800 Broadway, New-York. Consultation free.

EXCURSIONS.

THE SIXTH UNIVERSALIST SABBATH SCHOOL will make their Annual Excursion to Elm Grove, THURSDAY, July 10. The steamboat and barge will land at the foot of West 23d-st., at 8½ o'clock, and West 10th-st. at 9¼ o'clock. Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band will be in attendance. Tickets, 50 cents; children, half price. Tickets to be had at the landings.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S SPLENDID ALE, IN CASK AND BOTTLED, Wholesale and for family use. W. MARR, Agent, No. 80 Liberty-st., New-York.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationary, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 66 Ludlow-st., and by all stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

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THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage ... $130
Second Cabin Passage ... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage ... $110
Second Cabin Passage ... 60

CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 9.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 16.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 23.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL. THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN. WALTER PATON, Commander.

FROM LIVERPOOL.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Calling at Queenstown.	
TUESDAY, July 1.	SATURDAY, July 26.
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	TUESDAY, Sept. 2.

FIRST CABIN.

From $95 to $135 each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the State-rooms, all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance. Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool at a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare; infants free.

SECOND CABIN.

State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $70.

THIRD CABIN.

Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, at $50.

STEERAGE.

With superior accommodations, $30.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of baggage.

An experienced surgeon on board.

For freight and passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, At the office, No. 26 Broadway. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LONDON EXHIBITION. Return tickets to London and back:
First-class ... $150
Third-class ... 60

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

GLASGOW ... SATURDAY, July 5.
CITY OF BALTIMORE ... SATURDAY, July 12.
KANGAROO ... SATURDAY, July 19.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The steamship GLASGOW will sail from Pier No. 44 North River at 3 P. M. SATURDAY, July 5, 1862.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COOKED RATIONS. July 7, 1862.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the United States Mustering Office, No. 79 White-st., until Friday, July 11, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying cooked rations to Volunteer organizations raised under proper authority in this City and neighborhood.

The army allowance of Soap and Candles, viz.: Four lbs. Soap and 1 lb. Sperm Candles to every one hundred rations, is to be furnished by the contractor.

The successful bidder will be required to give two securities in five thousand dollars each, for the faithful performance of the contract.

F. S. LARNED, Capt. U. S. A., Mustering Officer.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, No. 8 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 11th day of July, instant, for supplying the following articles of building materials for use of the United States Quartermaster's Department, viz.:

5,000 pieces 1½ inch spruce floor plank, not less than ten inches wide.
3,000 pieces 1¼ inch pine floor plank, not less than ten inches wide.
6,000 pieces ½ inch pine ceiling boards, wide.
10,000 feet shelving boards, planed.
10,000 feet pine boards, unworked.
5,000 feet 1¼ inch plank, planed one side.
5,000 feet 1½ inch plank, planed one side.
2,000 feet 2 inch plank, planed one side.
4,000 feet siding, nine inches wide.
All of good merchantable quality.
30 1¼ inch 2 feet 8x7 feet doors.
20 1½ inch 2 feet 8x7 feet doors.
15 1½ inch 2 feet 6x7 feet doors.
15 1½ inch 3 feet x 7 feet doors.
30 pairs, 8x10 sashes, glazed best American cylinder glass.
50 pairs 10x12 sashes, glazed best American cylinder glass.
50 pairs, 10x14 sashes, glazed best American cylinder glass.
30 pairs, 12x16 sashes, glazed best American cylinder glass.
30 pairs, 12x18 sashes, glazed best American cylinder glass.
All with meeting bars.

Bidders will please state the lowest price at which each of the articles will be delivered, which must include the cost of shipment. D. D. TOMPKINS, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets (and nowhere else,) until WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of July instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for supplying the Coal required for the Public Schools of this City for the ensuing year—about two thousand (2,000) tons, more or less.

The Coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace and stove sizes, in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins at the several school buildings. The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the Coal, and the Coal to be furnished from the mines so named, if accepted, and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds, (2,240 pounds.)

The Coal will be inspected and weighed by and delivered under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education. Said Coal to be delivered at the schools, when ordered, as follows: two-thirds of the quantity from the 25th day of July to the 1st day of October next, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies. The contract for supplying said Coal to be binding until the 26th day of May, 1863. Sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the signatures of the proposed sureties.

No compensation will be allowed for delivering said Coal at any of the Schools, nor for putting the same in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of said Schools.

Proposals must be directed to the "Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education," and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal."

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered; and the contracts to be entered into are to be subject to the approval of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT, JAMES MACKEAN, SAMUEL B. H. VANCE, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, TIMOTHY BRENNAN, } Committee on Supplies.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 3, 1862.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until TUESDAY, July 15, next, 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of One Thousand sets of six-mule harness, complete, to be made according to a sample now in this Office, of the best oak-tanned leather, and subject to inspection, the whole to be completed and ready for delivery in this city on or before the 15th day of August, 1862. A. BOYD, Captain and A. Q. M.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES WOUNDed or widows, and children under 16 years of those killed in the present war, or died from their wounds or sickness incurred from service therein, can have their PENSIONS, BOUNTIES and BACK PAY, by calling upon or addressing us, stating the name of soldier, or wounds, the term of service, name of captain, and what proof that he was killed or wounded while in the line of his duty. Also, the proof of the widow's marriage, and her husband's death.

SOMES & BROWN, Solicitors for Pensioners, &c., Office No. 2 Park-place, under Broadway Bank. Office in Washington, D. C., 7th-st., corner of F, opposite Patent Office.

We refer, by permission, to

The Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President, Maine; the Hon. Martin Kalbfleisch, Mayor City of Brooklyn; the Hon. Abijah Mann, Jr., New-York City; the Hon. Owen Lovejoy, M. C., Illinois; the Hon. James H. Lane, M. C., Kansas; the Hon. John L. N. Stratton, M. C., New-Jersey; the Hon. F. P. Blair, M. C., Missouri; the Hon. E. G. Spaulding, M. C., New-York; the Hon. Alfred Ely, M. C., New-York; the Hon. Alex. H. Rice, M. C., Massachusetts; the Hon. Dwight Loomis, M. C., Connecticut; the Hon. Justin S. Morrill, M. C., Vermont; Shepherd Knapp, Esq., President Mechanics' Bank; N. Wyckoff, Esq., President Williamsburgh City Bank; Major-Gen. H. B. Duryea, N. Y. S. M.

REMOVALS.

G. GUIDICINI, ARTIST, REMOVED TO No. 183 East 50th-st. Orders and communications left at T. T. Green's drug-store, Broadway, corner 14th-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD. GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.

From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown, and Flushing Central Depot.

GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 5.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY OR 34TH-ST. FERRY. | LEAVE FLUSHING.

[illegible]

N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 5 P. M., and delivered at one-half the usual rates. The fare will be 15 cents if paid on the cars. J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

ROCKAWAY! ROCKAWAY!! "ON OLD LONG ISLAND'S SEA-GIRT SHORE!" Trains of the BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY leave SOUTH FERRY, BROOKLYN, for ROCKAWAY, invariably connecting at Jamaica with Union Line of stages, as follows: At 7:45, 9:45, A. M.; at 3:15, 4:15 P. M.; on SUNDAYS, at 7:45 A. M.; at 2:30 P. M. Through tickets, to and from Rockaway, Sixty Cents, to be had at railroad office, South Ferry, and at the hotels, Rockaway. Running time, two hours.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862. For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. For all local trains, see time-table. JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R. Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton. At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M., for Syosset. At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport. At 5 P. M., for Farmingdale. On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., via: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning; 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train on Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk; P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, &c.—The new boat THOS. COLLYER leaves Murray-st. wharf at 6 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Express, connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, leaves Manchester at 6½ A. M. and 1 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 1½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:30 A. M., 8:15 A. M., 4:30 and 6:00 P. M., and 1:00 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE. STEAMBOAT QUASSAICK. Length 130 feet, 23 feet beam, 7½ feet hold. Beam engine, 32-inch cylinder by 8-feet stroke. WORKING DRAFT OF WATER 4½ FEET. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLEN COVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD AND ROSLYN.—The elegant new steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. CHAS. POOR, will leave New-York from Pier No. 24 East River, west side of Peck Slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:45 P. M. Returning, will leave the above-named places as follows:

Roslyn, 6:30 A. M.	Glen Cove, 7:15 A. M.
Glenwood, 6:35 A. M.	Sands Point, 7:35 A. M.
Mott's Dock, 6:45 A. M.	Great Neck, 8 A. M.
Whitestone, 8:10 A. M.	

FISHING BANKS.—THE STEAMER CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will leave daily, as follows (Saturdays excepted): N. R.—30th-st. at 7 A. M.; Christopher-st., 7¼ A. M.; Spring-st., 7½ A. M. E. R.—10th-st., 7½ A. M.; Broome-st., 8 A. M.; Peck-slip, 8¼ A. M. Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Refreshments of all kinds, fishing tackle, bait, &c., on board. FARE FOR THE TRIP, FIFTY CENTS.

FOR FISHKILL AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat RIP VAN WINKLE leaves every Tuesday and Friday, at 1 o'clock, P. M., from the foot of Robinson-st., landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, Low Point, Marlborough, and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie the same evening at 9 o'clock, landing at Low Point and Fishkill. Fare 50c.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON. The Neushon leaves Christopher-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½. Spring-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾. Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾. Morris-st. Pier 4 at 10, 1 and 4. Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R. E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier daily (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw and Grassy Point. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at Christopher and 30th sts.

D. D. & T. SMITH STEAMBOAT LINE.—For Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, and intermediate landings, leaving DAILY from foot of Harrison-st. at 9½ A. M., 3½ and 4½ P. M., for freight and passengers. For further particulars inquire at the office, on Harrison-st. Pier.—June, 1862.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 o'clock, making intermediate landings, stopping at 30th-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, as Trustees of Palmyra Hullin, Plaintiff, against MATILDA C. BROWN, the wife of John G. Brown, and the said John G. Brown, Defendants.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 7th day of May, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell, at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, through E. H. LUDLOW, Real Estate Auctioneer, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the dwelling-house thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fifth-street, distant one hundred feet eastwardly from the southeasterly corner of Twenty-fifth-street and the Seventh-avenue, and running thence southwardly and parallel with the Seventh-avenue, through the centre of a party wall, ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block; thence eastwardly and parallel with Twenty-fifth-street, eighteen feet; thence northwardly and parallel with the Seventh-avenue, and through the centre of another party wall, ninety-eight feet nine inches, to the said southerly side of Twenty-fifth-street, and thence westwardly along the same eighteen feet, to the place of beginning, be said dimensions more or less.

Dated July 2, 1862. JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.

BURR & ROBINSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—FREDERICK LEVICK and ROBERT SIMPSON against THE TOLEDO, LOGANSPORT and BURLINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in this action on the 7th day of July, 1862, I will sell at public auction, on MONDAY, the 14th day of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by NEILSON & NICHOLS, auctioneers, Four hundred and thirty-nine thousand five hundred dollars ($439,500) of the seven per cent. sinking fund bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company, being three hundred and forty-two (342) bonds, Nos. 301 to 405, 417 to 432, 433 to 439, 441 to 485, 487 to 505, 521 to 532, all inclusive, 534, 536 to 540, 541 to 547, inclusive, for $1,000 each; and one hundred and ninety-five (195) bonds, Nos. 561 to 566, 751 to 760, 761 to 787, all inclusive, 790, 792 to 799, 800 to 860, inclusive, for $500 each.—Dated New-York, July 8, 1862. JAMES H. WOODS, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMPSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—MORRIS K. JESUP, JOHN KENNEDY and GILEAD A. SMITH against THE TOLEDO, LOGANSPORT AND BURLINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in this action on the 7th day of July, 1862, I will sell at public auction on MONDAY, the 14th day of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Neilson & Nichols, Auctioneers—twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) of the seven per cent Sinking Fund Bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company, being forty (40) bonds of five hundred dollars each, Nos. 202 to 241 inclusive.—Dated, New-York, July 8, 1862. JAMES H. WOODS, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMPSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 322 Pearl-st., Harpers' Buildings. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE SUMMER SEASON. The Manager is happy to announce an engagement with the celebrated HOLMAN NATIONAL OPERA TROUPE, which will give a variety of entertainments, concluding with [illegible] EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

To be seen at all hours, THE AMERICAN LAMBERT! The largest living man in the World, measuring NINE FEET 3 INCHES AROUND THE BODY, WEIGHING [illegible] POUNDS! ALSO, GREAT [illegible] GIANT GIRL, MISS JANE CAMPBELL, the MOST BEAUTIFUL FAT GIRL EVER SEEN, WEIGHING [illegible] POUNDS, And measuring NINE FEET 1½ INCHES ROUND. The two, together, making the LARGEST MOUNTAINS OF HUMAN FLESH EVER BEHELD. COM. NUTT—THE $30,000 NUTT! The smallest man of his age ever known. COMMODORE NUTT'S BEAUTIFUL CARRIAGE, Manufactured by Wood Brothers, of New-York. NED, THE LEARNED SEAL. From the Boston Aquarial Gardens—the most beautiful and intelligent animal from the briny deep. DEN OF LIVING MONSTER SERPENTS, FED EVERY DAY, at 3 o'clock. THE AQUARIAL GARDEN. Admission to all, only 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE. Lessee ... Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL. WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 9—THIRD TIME. MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL in two new characters. New Comic Drama, THE YOUNG PRINCE.

Prince Frederick ... Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL
King Frederick ... Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Count [illegible] ... Mr. [illegible]
Capt. Rosenberg ... Mr. J. W. Collier
Capt. [illegible] ... Mr. [illegible]

Supported by the entire Company. To be followed by the Comedy of KATTY O'SHEAL.

Katty O'Sheal, (her original character,) with song and dance ... Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL.

On MONDAY, by special request, the successful drama of FANCHON.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Thirteenth week of the triumphant engagement of MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS. Brilliant success of ANNETTI GALETTI, The Danseuse of the age. THIS EVENING (and every evening until further notice) THE NIGHT DANCERS.

Giselle ... Miss C. RICHINGS
Myrtha ... Mlle GALETTI
Godfrey ... Mr. [illegible]

NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY, SUPERB COSTUMES, ELEGANT DECORATIONS, A GRAND BALLET And an OPERATIC CHORUS. Admission 50 cents. Family Circle 25 cents.

WINTER GARDEN. Lessee and Manager ... Prof. ANDERSON. TO-NIGHT, (Wednesday,) July 9. 25 CENTS ADMISSION EVERYWHERE. 25 CENTS ADMISSION EVERYWHERE. 25 CENTS ADMISSION EVERYWHERE. Prof. ANDERSON. Prof. ANDERSON. Prof. ANDERSON. With the greatest MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENT Ever produced in New-York. Preceded by a SUMMER PSYCHOMANTEE. Doors open at 7. Commence at 8.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS, PALACE OF MUSIC AND EQUESTRIAN SCHOOL, Corner of 14th-st. and 6th-av. OPEN EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, Except Sundays. OPERATIC SELECTIONS in Palace of Music by Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI, Mad STRAKOSCH, Sig. ARDAVANI, Sig. [illegible]. BALLET and SOLO DANCING by Signorita ISABEL CUBAS, Mlle. [illegible], Signor XIMENES, Mons. [illegible], and a beautiful corps of assistants. PROMENADE CONCERTS in the Garden, by the celebrated Leader, THOMAS BAKER. GRAND EQUESTRIAN ACTS in the Pavilion, by Mad. TOURNAIRE, Mlle. MARIE, and a large and talented company. Refreshments of all kinds except liquors. CONSTANT CHANGE OF PROGRAMME. Admission, 25 cts.; Children, in afternoon, 15 cts.

WONDERFUL WONDERS!! At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency. Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects. Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

THE GREAT FALL, NIAGARA, BY F. E. CHURCH. The original subscribers to the chromo-lithograph of Church's "Niagara," who were entitled to the premium engravings in accordance with the terms of subscription, will please present their certificates at the office of S. T. WILLIAMS, No. 653 Broadway, and receive the plates to which they may be entitled. Circulars for this object were issued to all the subscribers in the early part of the year 1860, and as there are some who have not presented their certificates, their parcel of engravings will be retained for their benefit until the 1st of September, 1862, after which time they will be forfeited.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE. GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, No. 585 Broadway, Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. TO-NIGHT, July 9, and EVERY EVENING during the week, New Overture, New Chorus from the "Enchantress." New Ballads by Reeve and Lewis. New Comic Songs by George Christy and W. Arlington. The Choicest House and the Best Band of Minstrels in the City. Admittance, 25 cents. No half price. Doors open at 7 o'clock; commences at 8.

"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS," And many other choice pictures, on exhibition at SCHAUS' GALLERY, NO. 749 BROADWAY. Season tickets, 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

MISS HELENE, FIRST FRENCH DANCER, begs leave to inform the public, that, having broken her engagement with Mr. Nixon, of Cremorne Garden, she is ready to receive any proposition. Address Miss HELENE, Box No. 182 Times Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREET OPENINGS, of the Board of Councilmen, will meet on THURSDAY, July 10, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall. Parties interested in the following matters will please attend:

The opening of Madison-avenue from Forty-second to Fifty-ninth-street.

Ninety-second-street from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River.

Ninety-third-street from Fourth to Fifth-avenue, and from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River.

Ninety-fourth-street from Third-avenue to East River, and from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River.

Ninety-fifth-street, where not already opened, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, and from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River.

Tompkins-street from Stanton to Houston-street.

One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street from Eighth-avenue to Harlem River.

GEORGE ROSS, JACOB M. LONG, JONATHAN T. TROTTER, } Committee on Street Openings.

THE JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE APpointed to make arrangements to celebrate the Fourth of July will meet on WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., at 12 o'clock, in Room No. 8, City Hall. All persons having bills against said Committee will present them to E. V. TAYLOR, Secretary of Committee, on or before 12 o'clock Wednesday, the 9th inst.

F. I. A. BOOLE, WM. WALSH, PETER MITCHELL, IRA A. ALLEN, J. O. OTTIWELL, } Board of Aldermen.

F. REPPER, SIMON HAZELTON, MORGAN JONES, A. LENT, J. TROTTER, } Board of Councilmen.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 7, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY, IRA A. ALLEN, C. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR, IRA A. ALLEN, WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE Per Cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next, on all unpaid water rents. W. C. RHODES, Water Register.

THE TURF.

NEW-YORK RACES.—THE THIRD AND fourth days' racing, which was to come off on the Union Course, L. I., will be transferred to the Franklin Park Course, Boston, commencing TUESDAY, July 22, and continue four days. JOHN L. CASSADY.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS.

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY.—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the $1 albums, (50 pictures,) sold at $2; others proportionately cheap.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, boiler iron, [illegible] furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; [illegible]

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE GREAT EASTERN OFF CAPE RACE.

American Affairs in the British Parliament.

Another Check to the Interventionists.

Further Advance in Cotton—Breadstuffs Firm—Provisions Dull.

CAPE RACE, Tuesday, July 8.

The steamship *Great Eastern*, with Liverpool dates of the 1st inst., passed this point at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and was boarded by the news yacht of the New-York Associated Press.

Her dates are two days later than those received by the *Europa* at Halifax.

American affairs have been again alluded to in both Houses of the British Parliament. Lord PALMERSTON stated that he could see no good at present in offers of mediation, but the Government would, with pleasure, take advantage of any favorable opening that might occur.

The correspondence relative to the delivery of the ship *Emily St. Pierre* to the American authorities has been published, from which it appears that Minister ADAMS did not recede from the position first assumed by him on the subject.

Commercial News by the Great Eastern.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—30TH.

Sales of COTTON to-day reach 20,000 bales, including [illegible] bales to speculators and exporters. The market is upward and excited, with an advance of ½d.@1d. [illegible] since Saturday.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The BREADSTUFFS market is firm and steady. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report: Flour firm. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn quiet; Mixed, 28s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

PROVISIONS generally are very dull. Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report: Beef heavy. Pork very dull and nominal. Bacon has a downward tendency, with an active demand at the decline. Lard steady at 38s.@40s. Tallow steady and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES quiet at 32s. 6d. for Pots. SUGAR inactive. COFFEE, no sales. RICE quiet and steady. LINSEED OIL steady at 40s. 6d.@41s. ROSIN buoyant at 94s. 6d.@[illegible] SPIRITS TURPENTINE still advancing and quoted at 85s.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady, except CORN, which has an upward tendency. SUGAR steady. COFFEE buoyant. RICE dull. TEA firm. TALLOW firm, at 47s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE advancing; quoted, 85s. LINSEED OIL steady, at 39s. 3d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on the 30th, at 91⅜@91½ for Money. American Stocks dull. The latest sales on Monday were: Illinois Central Shares, 47½@46½ discount; Erie Railroad, 29½@30½.

LATEST MARKETS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 1, 1862.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 15,000 bales, including [illegible] bales to speculators and exporters. The market opened buoyant and upward, and all qualities advanced a trifle, but closed more quiet.

The advices from Manchester are favorable, the market for Goods and Yarns being still upward, though transactions are light.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour quiet and firm. Wheat firm and quiet. Corn dull, and declined 3d.; mixed, 28s. 3d.

PROVISIONS.—Beef nominal. Pork flat. Bacon quiet. Lard advanced 3d. Tallow steady.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening.

CONSOLS close at 91⅜@91½ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—The latest sales were: Erie Shares, 29@30; Illinois Central, 46@47 discount.

ADDITIONAL BY THE EUROPA.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, July 8.

The following very latest per the *Europa* was overlooked in sending off the news yesterday:

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 28—Evening.

There is an increased excitement in the Cotton market. The sales to-day are fully 20,000 bales, and yesterday they were 20,000, two-thirds of which were on speculation and for export. Prices are ¼d.@½d. higher than the official figures of yesterday.

Breadstuffs quiet, but firm and unchanged.

Provisions flat.

LONDON, Saturday—P. M.

Consols for money, 91⅜@91½.

Illinois Central Shares, 47@46 discount.

Eries, 30@31.

MADRID, Friday, June 27.

In the Senate, to-day, CALDERON COLLANTES expressed the hope that the action of France in Mexico would not exceed the limits of the London Convention.

The Ministers said that Spain would still exercise sufficient influence to obtain legislative satisfaction from Mexico, for she had not abandoned the employment of necessary means.

It is positively affirmed that the King of Portugal is betrothed to the Princess of Savoy.

The Arrival of the Damascus.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, July 8.

The steamer *Damascus*, from Glasgow on the 26th of June, passed Cape Race at 4 P. M., yesterday.

Great Wrecking Operation.

From the Boston Commercial Bulletin.

T. F. WELLS, Esq., of this city, has just completed a contract with the Government, by which he agrees to raise the vessels sunk at the Gosport Navy-yard and in Hampton Roads. The value of property sunk upon which he proposes to operate, amounts to over a million of dollars, and consists of the following vessels:

	Guns.		Guns.
Pennsylvania	120	Congress	50
Delaware	84	Plymouth	22
Columbus	80	Germantown	22
Raritan	50	Cumberland	24
Columbia	50	Dolphin	4
United States	50	Merrimac	12

Two new rebel steamers—water-boat, powder-boat.

The two new rebel steamers, it will be recollected, were all ready for sea, and were scuttled and sunk at the Navy-yard, in great haste; they now lay in about thirty feet of water, and it is thought can easily be raised. The *Cumberland* lays in eleven fathoms of water, and it is the intention of the contractor to raise her by means of four whale ships of four hundred tons each, which will be partially submerged by being partly filled with water, and then after attaching to the sunken ship, will, by means of the rise of tide and use of steam pumps, bring her up. It will be recollected the *Merrimac* was plated with eight hundred tons of iron, all of which, it is expected, will be recovered. The *Congress* and *Cumberland* each had [illegible] on board, containing respectively $25,000 and $10,000 in specie, which will, without doubt, be recovered by means of diving apparatus.

The undertaking involves an outlay, by the contractor, of some $50,000 before commencing the work; he will employ something like 200 men, among whom will be twenty divers, who will descend to the sunken ships in the Wells & Gowen submarine armor. Such of the vessels as are not raised will be blasted with gunpowder, and all the material that is of value recovered.

The contractor is the same party who raised the steamer *Erie* from Lake Erie in 1854, and has been engaged in other submarine operations. We understand he is to commence operations at once, and is to receive 40 per cent. salvage from the Government, in the value of all property recovered.

The Arabia's Mails.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 8.

The mails per the steamship *Arabia*, for Liverpool, close at 2 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, but she will not leave her dock until about 10 A. M.

HALLECK'S ARMY IN THE WEST.—A letter dated June 21, 1862, says: "Four companies of CURTIS' Cavalry and four companies of the Eleventh Illinois Infantry are at Humboldt, Tennessee, under command of Capt. WARNER, of the latter corps. The remainder of Gen. MCCLERNAND's Division was at Jackson, twenty miles from Humboldt, at that date."

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

Important Order from Adjutant-Gen. Hillhouse.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 7, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 52.—I. The President of the United States having accepted from the several States an additional force of 300,000 volunteers, to serve for three years or for a period not to exceed the duration of the war, the quota of this State will be organized as herein provided, and for the infantry arm of the service.

II. The Senatorial Districts, as at present arranged, are hereby constituted Regimental Districts, and a Regimental Camp will be formed in each at the places hereinafter designated, where the recruits raised in each district will rendezvous. In districts where there are no barracks or other convenient quarters, tents will be used. Persons holding authorizations to raise companies under General Orders No. 31, will be considered as attached to the Regimental District in which they reside, and will take their recruits to the camp established in such district.

III. The territory comprising the first seven Senatorial Districts is hereby excepted from the provisions of paragraph II.; and persons organizing brigades or regiments within such territory, may select such locality therein for their camps, as shall to them appear most advantageous, subject to the approval of the Commander-in-Chief. All persons holding authorizations to raise companies, except batteries or battalions of artillery, within said territory, will forthwith attach themselves to some regimental organization, and transfer their recruits to the camp of such regiment.

IV. A commander will be appointed for each regiment by the Commander-in-Chief, to be commissioned on its completion. Such commanders are hereby invested with all the powers, and will perform all the duties now appertaining to Commandants of Depôts, and they are especially directed to make daily reports of their progress to the Adjutant-General of the State. They will also be held accountable for the due observance of the rules and regulations which may be established for the government of the several camps.

V. In addition to the regimental commanders, an Adjutant, Quartermaster and Surgeon will be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, (the two first-named officers on the nomination of the regimental commanders,) and mustered into the service. The Adjutant in each case to act as mustering officer, and in the performance of this duty he will be governed strictly by the provisions of paragraph XII.

VI. Each company will be organized as follows:

Minimum.	*Maximum.*
1 Captain.	1 Captain.
1 First Lieutenant.	1 First Lieutenant.
1 Second Lieutenant.	1 Second Lieutenant.
1 First Sergeant.	1 First Sergeant.
4 Sergeants.	4 Sergeants.
8 Corporals.	8 Corporals.
2 Musicians.	2 Musicians.
1 Wagoner.	1 Wagoner.
64 privates.	82 Privates.
83 Aggregate.	101 Aggregate.

VII. On the application of persons proposing to enroll companies, approved by the Regimental Commander of the District, the Governor will, at his discretion, issue a certificate granting authority to enroll volunteers, and entitling the person to whom it is issued to receive a commission as Second Lieutenant, whenever he shall have enrolled not less than thirty men who shall have passed muster; to a commission as First Lieutenant for not less than forty men, and to a commission as Captain when he shall have recruited eighty-three men or over.

VIII. No authorization will be granted to officers who have been discharged from the volunteer service for incapacity or misconduct, or who have resigned under charges.

IX. Whenever any person, duly authorized, shall have enrolled the names of ten or more Volunteers, he will transmit the roll, with a copy of his authority certified, as provided in paragraph VII, to the Regimental Commander of his District, with a request that transportation be provided for such Volunteers to the camp; and a certificate, on his honor, that they are, to the best of his knowledge, able-bodied men, between the ages of 18 and 45 years; that he has the written consent of the parents or guardians of such as are minors, for their enlistment, and that so far as he can ascertain, they are free from any defect that would incapacitate them for military service. Fraud or premeditated deception in the certificate will disqualify the person making it from holding any position in the Volunteer forces of the State.

X. On receiving the application and certificate as provided in the foregoing paragraph, the Regimental Commander will furnish transportation for such Volunteers to his regimental camp, where they will be examined by the Surgeon, mustered into service, and provided with quarters, subsistence and clothing.

XI. Officers of the several departments connected with the organization of volunteers, will not recognize the right of any person claiming to be engaged in organizing a company, to make a requisition for transportation, quarters, subsistence or clothing, or incur expenses for any purpose whatever, without proper evidence of appointment of such person as herein provided for. Such evidence may be furnished by the production of the original authorization from the Governor, or a copy thereof, properly certified by any Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, or Commissioner of Deeds.

XII. The Adjutants will act as mustering officers for the several regiments, whose duty it will be to muster in volunteers as they are presented, and enter their names on lists designating the persons having authority to enroll them. On the completion of a company, the names will be transferred to a muster roll, one copy of which will be forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the army, at Washington, one to the Adjutant-General of this State, and a third retained by the commanding officer of the company.

XIII. On the completion of ten companies of the minimum standard in any Regimental District, they will be formed into a regiment, to be organized as follows:

Minimum.	*Maximum.*
830 Company Officers and enlisted men.	1010 Company Officers and enlisted men.
1 Colonel.	1 Colonel.
1 Lieutenant-Colonel.	1 Lieutenant-Colonel.
1 Major.	1 Major.
1 Adjutant.	1 Adjutant.
1 Regimental Quartermaster.	1 Regimental Quartermaster.
1 Surgeon.	1 Surgeon.
1 Assistant Surgeon.	1 Assistant Surgeon.
1 Chaplain.	1 Chaplain.
1 Sergeant-Major.	1 Sergeant-Major.
1 Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant.	1 Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant.
1 Regimental Commissary-Sergeant.	1 Regimental Commissary-Sergeant.
1 Hospital Steward.	1 Hospital Steward.
2 Principal Musicians.	2 Principal Musicians.
846 Aggregate.	1024 Aggregate.

XIV. Field and company officers will be mustered into service as follows: Colonel, entire regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel, four companies; Major, six companies, Captain, one company; First Lieutenant, one-half a company; Second Lieutenant, 30 men. The regimental staff will be mustered in on the completion of the regiment, except the Adjutant, Quartermaster and Surgeon, who will be mustered in at the commencement of a regimental organization, as provided in paragraph V. No officer will, however, be mustered into the service except on the order of the Commander-in-Chief, which will be granted on application, accompanied by the certificate of the mustering officer that he has the requisite number of men or companies actually mustered.

XV. The chiefs of the several State military departments will from time to time make requisition on the proper officers of the General Government for the arms and accoutrements, camp equipage, uniforms, clothing and medical supplies necessary for the force to be organized in pursuance of these orders.

XVI. Requisitions will be made on the State Departments as follows: By Regimental Commanders, on the Quartermaster-General, for transportation passes to be issued to recruiting officers; by Regimental Quartermasters, approved by the Regimental Commanders, on the Quartermaster-General, for uniforms, clothing and camp equipage; by the Regimental Commanders on the Commissary-General of Ordnance, for arms and accoutrements; and by the Regimental Surgeons on the Surgeon-General, for medical supplies. Requisitions in all cases to be transmitted through the Adjutant-General's Department, for the approval of the Commander-in-Chief.

XVII. Subsistence will be furnished on contracts made by the United States mustering and disbursing officers, who are requested to issue proposals therefor in each of the several regimental districts.

XVIII. Expenses incurred for subsistence, quarters, &c., previous to the transfer of recruits to a regimental camp, will be paid by the United States mustering and disbursing officers, in conformity with the provisions of General Orders No. 70 War Department, 1861.

XIX. The pay of officers will commence from the date of their muster into the service; that of privates from the date of their enrollment. In addition, the War Department has made the following provisions in the way of bounty and advance pay:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1862.

Pursuant to a resolution of Congress to encourage enlistments in the regular army and volunteer forces, it is

Ordered, That a premium of two dollars shall be paid for each accepted recruit that volunteers for three years or during the war; and every soldier who hereafter enlists either in the regular army or the volunteers for three years, or during the war, may receive his first month's pay in advance upon the mustering of his company into the service of the United States, or after he shall have been mustered into and joined a regiment already in the service. This order will be transmitted to Governors of States and recruiting officers.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1862.

Ordered, That out of the appropriation for collecting, organizing and drilling volunteers, there shall be paid in advance to each recruit for three years, or during the war, the sum of twenty-five dollars, being one-fourth of the amount of bounty allowed by law; such payment to be made upon the mustering of the regiment to which such recruit belongs, into the service of the United States. [illegible]

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

XX. The following places are hereby designated for the regimental camps in the several districts, viz.:

Dist.	Place.	County.
8	Sing Sing	Westchester.
9	Goshen	Orange.
10	Kingston	Ulster.
11	Tivoli	Dutchess.
12	Troy	Rensselaer.
13	Albany	Albany.
14		
15	Fonda	Montgomery.
16	Plattsburgh	Clinton.
17	Ogdensburgh	St. Lawrence.
18	Sackett's Harbor	Jefferson.
19	Rome	Oneida.
20	Richfield Springs	Otsego.
21	Oswego	Oswego.
22	Syracuse	Onondaga.
23	Norwich	Chenango.
24	Binghampton	Broome.
25	Auburn	Cayuga.
26	Geneva	Ontario.
27	Elmira	Chemung.
28	Rochester	Monroe.
29	Niagara Falls	Niagara.
30	Geneseo	Livingston.
31	Buffalo	Erie.
32	Jamestown	Chautauqua.

XXI. The Inspector-General will report to the Commander-in-Chief such rules and regulations for the government of the regimental camps, as he shall think best calculated to promote discipline; and he will see that they are properly observed by a personal inspection, as often as may be required.

XXII. Recruiting officers will confine themselves to their respective districts, and on failure to do so will forfeit their authorizations. Officers recruiting for new organizations at large will, however, be allowed to transport their recruits already enrolled to the headquarters of the regiment or company.

XXIII. General Orders No. 31, except such portions as are incorporated herein, and all other orders, or parts of orders, inconsistent with the provisions herein contained, are hereby rescinded.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

For the four State Senatorial Districts of New-York City the following Committees have been appointed:

Fourth District—Composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Eleventh Wards.—Hon. Richard B. Woodruff, Alderman Henry Smith, Bernard Cafferty, John E. Devlin, Richard Busteed, Charles A. Stetson, Joseph Hoxie, Sidney H. Gay, W. C. Bryant, A. C. Richards, Wm. Ebbett, John Clancy, Sigismund Kaufman.

Fifth District—Composed of the Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Wards.—Hon. Chas. G. Cornell, John H. Chambers, Hon. Robert Haws, Lewis H. Waite, Daniel S. Herrick, Alderman F. I. A. Boole, John H. Lewis, Peter [illegible], T. B. Stillman, Allen Hay, W. H. Van Cott, Chas. Stockelbroth, Jacob Theiss, Eli Taylor, C. Brueninghausen.

Sixth District—Composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth, Tenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wards—Hon. John J. Bradley, A. T. Stewart, James Reilly, Alderman Charles J. Chipp, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Hon. George Opdyke, Hon. Charles P. Daly, Richard O'Gorman, Washington Smith, Cyrus Curtis, Hon. Royal Phelps, Geo. Starr, Thomas Lawrence, James W. Farr, Prosper M. Wetmore, Gen. Charles B. Spicer, Hon. Hamilton Fish, John T. Johnston, Simeon Draper, David R. Jacques, Peter Cooper and Wm. H. Aspinwall.

Seventh District, composed of the Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards—Hon. Richard B. Connolly, Allen Campbell, Andrew Carrigan, Hon. Clarkson Colins, Hon. D. P. Ingraham, Hon. James S. Libby, Hon. Henry W. Genet, Elisha Brooks, Hon. A. Oakey Hall, A. J. Williamson, Gen. W. Hall, W. A. Darling, Hon. Elijah Purdy, W. E. Dodge, Nelson J. Waterbury, Gen. Charles Yates, Alonzo W. Griswold, Fred. Kapp, Hon. James W. Beekman, John Kerr, and Wm. Curtis Noyes.

THE RESPONSE OF CONNECTICUT.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, July 8.

The largest meeting ever held in New-Haven assembled here this evening to respond to the call for volunteers. Music Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. Commodore ANDREW H. FOOTE presided over the meeting, though still disabled by his wounds and unable to walk. Speeches were made by Senator Dixon, Gov. Buckingham, Rev. Dr. Bacon, Hon. Alvin P. Hyde, Hon. Thomas H. Bond, Rev. Dr. Nadall, Hon. George F. Trumbull, Hon. Chas. Chapman, Capt. Hunt, of the army, and others. The meeting was a most enthusiastic one, and the people are thoroughly aroused. Connecticut will not be behind her sister States in responding to the President's call for troops.

INDIANA AND OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 8.

Gov. MORTON's call for eleven more regiments and six batteries of artillery, although published yesterday morning, was responded to in a most hearty and confident manner, by prominent and influential representatives from over thirty counties. Gov. MORTON and Hon. W. P. THOMPSON addressed a large meeting at Indianapolis last week.

The organization of new regiments in Ohio will commence immediately. Camps are being established in different parts of the State for their reception. Recruiting has materially improved in the last few days. Over eight hundred privates, on furloughs, have reported at Camp Chase, and more are expected every day.

MASSACHUSETTS AND THE CALL.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 8.

Gov. ANDREW and Adjt.-Gen. SCHOULER have prepared and published the military apportionment of the State, designating the number of men each city and town shall furnish to make up 15,000 men, the proportion Massachusetts is expected to send to the field under the call for 300,000 more volunteers.

PENNSYLVANIA ANSWERS THE CALL.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, HARRISBURGH, July 7, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 28.—In organizing the quota required from Pennsylvania under the late call of the President of the United States, it is ordered:

First—Troops will be accepted by squads or companies, as hereinafter indicated, and will as rapidly as possible be organized into companies and regiments.

Second—Persons proposing to organize companies will be accepted under the following provisions and not otherwise, viz.: To be commissioned a Captain, the applicant must have furnished forty or more men who have passed the Surgeon's examination and been mustered into the United States service. To be commissioned a First Lieutenant, from twenty-five to forty men must have been furnished as above. To be commissioned a Second Lieutenant, from fifteen to twenty-five men must have been furnished as above.

Third—Transportation to the Central Depôt, Camp Curtin, will be furnished on application in person or by mail, to Capt. R. J. Dodge, U. S. A., Superintendent of the Volunteer Recruiting Service for Pennsylvania, at Harrisburgh, to whom report must be made.

Fourth—The actual and necessary expenses for boarding and lodging of troops raised under this order will be paid by the United States disbursing officer at this post, for a period not exceeding twenty days, at a rate not exceeding forty cents per day for each man mustered into the service of the United States, on the affidavit of the officer furnishing the men, supported by the receipts of the party to whom the money was paid.

Fifth—Squads will be organized into companies, at Camp Curtin, as rapidly as possible. The companies formed into regiments, field officers appointed and commissioned by the Governor, and the regiments immediately placed at the disposal of the War Department.

Sixth—As a reward for meritorious conduct, and, also, to secure valuable military experience, appointments of field officers will be made (except under peculiar circumstances) from men now in active service. By order of

A. G. CURTIN, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant-General.

THE RESPONSE OF OHIO.

PATRIOTIC PROCLAMATION OF GOV. TOD.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, COLUMBUS, O., July 3, 1862.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Another appeal to your patriotism has become necessary. The enemies of our Government, now assembled at Richmond in hostile array, largely outnumber any disposable force at the President's command.

The army under Gen. MCCLELLAN has been driven back, merely by the force of overwhelming numbers rapidly concentrated there.

Additional troops are alone necessary to hold the important positions already gained, and speedily crush the rebellion at all points.

Liberally and gallantly as Ohio has heretofore responded to the calls of the President, he has ever been assured that we had but to know that further aid was needed from us to insure a prompt answer to any further calls he might make upon us. This knowledge we now have, and the call has also been made.

And now, citizens of Ohio, one and all, shall the call be responded to? Something whispers me that, with one voice, you say it shall be answered.

Arouse, then, and let every man be able to say that he has done his duty.

There is work for all to do. The aged can stimulate the young; the wealthy contribute to the wants and necessities of the destitute; and the ladies, who have already done so much, and whose kind hearts will prompt them in the continuance of their good work, can encourage, by their noble example, both old and young in the performance of the great duty. What is wealth, or even life, worth, if, to preserve either, we have to confess to the world that we are unable to maintain our glorious Government?

Gallant and worthy recruiting officers, for the organization of new regiments and the filling up of those already in the field, will be appointed in all portions of the State, and specific instructions given to them.

The enlistments will be for three years, or during the war.

I cannot at this time indicate the number of troops wanted from Ohio, but can safely say that the Government will accept all who may offer within the coming forty days.

Promptness and vigilance are indispensable. Forty thousand recruits within the time indicated would be of more service than twice that number at a later period.

The gallant men of the State may rely upon my best endeavors to discharge the highly responsible duties devolved upon me with an eye single to the preservation of our Government, and with the sincere hope and belief that, when the great struggle of life shall be over, my children can claim for me an honest and faithful performance of my duty.

Invoking the smiles of our Heavenly Father upon our good work,

I am your humble servant,

DAVID TOD, Governor.

RECRUITS FOR THE EIGHTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

We take pleasure in directing attention to the advertisement in our columns this morning, calling for recruits for the Second Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Eighty-second Volunteers, Col. HUDSON. Having been in the van at Bull Run, Ball's Bluff, Yorktown, West Point and Fair Oaks, this fighting regiment has lost so many men as to induce the Secretary of War to order the appointment of Lieut. J. W. [illegible] to recruit in New-York. The friends of the old Second Regiment N. Y. S. M. will doubtless exert themselves to send on sufficient men to fill up the ranks, and avoid the consolidation which must ensue otherwise. The recruiting office is at their Armory, corner of Hall-place and Seventh-street.

The Loyal Governors—Letter from Gov. Curtin.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURGH, Saturday, July 5, 1862.

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin:

In answer to the inquiry which appears in the *Evening Bulletin*, of this evening, I deem it just to the Governors of Iowa and Delaware to make an explanation as to the memorial presented to the President last week, by the Governors of loyal States, offering additional troops to suppress the rebellion.

At the time the memorial was prepared we could not reach, by telegraph, either Gov. KIRKWOOD or BURTON, and it was sent to Washington without replies from them. On my return to Harrisburgh, on the morning of the 4th inst., I received a letter from Gov. BURTON, asking that his name be signed to the memorial, and expressing, for the people of Delaware, his cordial approval of the offer, and his willingness to coöperate to any extent in all just measures for the active prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion.

The letter of Gov. BURTON was immediately transmitted to the War Department, and there is no doubt his name has been appended to the memorial, and that the public will be so informed.

Failing to reach Gov. KIRKWOOD, I united in a dispatch with Gov. MORGAN, of New-York, to Messrs. GRIMES and HARLAN, Senators from Iowa, asking them to call at the War Department, and, if they were willing to assume the responsibility, to sign the name of the Governor to the memorial. I have a letter from them in which they say they called at the Department to sign the name of the Governor, as they knew it would meet his entire approbation, but that the memorial had already been published. There can be no doubt the Governor of Iowa will signify his approbation.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

A. G. CURTIN.

Why Not Arrange a General Exchange of Prisoners?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When are our prisoners of war to be exchanged? The spell which has paralyzed the authorities at Washington to the postponement of all things until after the great contest at Richmond, has at length been dissolved. Not by the clarion trump of glorious victory! but, alas, by a retreat, which, though we hope may be temporary, brings with it the wail of thousands of hearts bereaved of those dearest and most prized. Throughout the breadth and depth of this once happy land, the electric chord of sympathy in a common sorrow will bind together the people in a Union of States, and a union of hands, to drive back the wily foe and avenge the sacrifice. Doubtless the call of the President for reinforcements will be promptly met, but would it not be well for the authorities to remember, when asking this at the hands of the country, that the perils of this war are not alone those of the battle-field, but, if taken prisoner, those of a *felon's* cell; and that while thousands of loyal hearts may be ready to peril life in defence of everything they hold most dear, there is a horror beyond from which nothing can guard them but a definite plan for the general exchange of prisoners of war, matured *at once*, so that if captured they may know that they will experience its benefits.

And this, while it would give assurance to those about to enter the lists, how great the relief it would bring to those thousands of sorrowing hearts who mourn the almost living death of those brave ones now languishing in the fetid cells of Southern prisons, and who have deserved better than this of their country.

A little less than a year ago and the first terrors of the struggle entered the hearts of our people. Many buried their beloved, and time, with its gentle touch, may have soothed the pain, in the thought that they were at rest, having met the fate most dear to a brave man—death upon the battle-field in defence of a glorious cause.

But how has it been with those whose daring led them to the front and past the front—who, stripped of everything, have lingered in the prisons of Richmond and Charleston weeks, months, now a year gone by, in vain longing and expectation that the *Government for whom all was sacrificed, whose very existence*, for the time, was due to the prompt patriotism of these men, who waited for no second call, but sprang to arms at the first echo of the guns fired at Sumter?

From time to time, a few have been paroled to plead the cause of their fellow prisoners, and secure a general exchange. But in vain. Mothers, wives and children, they too must suffer the daily and hourly torture of fearing that those they love will fall victims to the malicious tactics of their barbarous captors at whose mercy they are, hostages for every pirate, bridge-burner or guerrilla. Even now, Capt. AUSTIN, of Kentucky, a brave officer, long in confinement, from the effects of which he has already lost one eye; and Capt. O'MEARA, whose name has a National significance second only to CORCORAN, have been placed in close and solitary confinement at Salisbury, N. C., as hostages for the guerrillas; and the public may rest assured that, as certainly as those criminals meet the fate they merit, just so surely our men will be hung two to one, not of equal rank, but the bravest and the best, that it may strike terror to the hearts of our people, and restrain the hands of our Government.

When will the powers at Washington perceive that so long as these cards are held by the enemy they will play them regardless of consequences? A system of general exchange of prisoners must and will be demanded by the people as a condition of their coming forward at this crisis. HUMANITY.

Death of Col. Perry—Resolutions of His Fellow-Officers.

FORT PULASKI, Ga., Saturday, June 21, 1862.

At a meeting of the officers of the Forty-eighth N. Y. S. Volunteers, convened at Fort Pulaski on the 21st of June, 1862, the following expression of feeling was made touching the death of Col. JAMES H. PERRY, who was taken from us suddenly by a stroke of apoplexy on the 18th inst., while engaged in the discharge of duty.

We meet together under trying circumstances. He who was our leader has been stricken down suddenly in the pride of his strength, and is gone forever. Possessed in an eminent degree of those qualities which make a successful commander, he had won our respect and confidence; a man of kindly feelings, he had won our love. We are overwhelmed with sorrow at this our great bereavement. We have lost a brave commander, an able counselor and a kind friend. But while we feel deeply our own loss, we would not forget to extend the hand of sympathy to the family and friends who mourn with us over this dispensation of Providence; and we trust that they, with us, may be consoled by the knowledge that he has proven himself a devoted servant of his country—a patriot, a man and a Christian. He has gone from us, but his influence will long be felt; and we hope that with him as our example, we may continue to labor in the cause of our beloved country with greater earnestness and fidelity.

The Union Prisoners in Salisbury, N. C.

LOTS CAST FOR HOSTAGES AGAIN.

Capt. J. P. MCIVOR, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, writes as follows to Capt. KIRKER:

SALISBURY, N. C., June 21, 1862.

Capt. J. B. Kirker:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 18th, and Lieut. CONNOLLY's of the 25th, have been received by the Colonel. He has been anxiously expecting the one you were to have written the following day. There is nothing of interest to communicate. Our existence here is rather monotonous. We, however, manage to vegetate by procuring, in addition to our rations, some indispensable articles which the market here furnishes, at prices that make fearful inroads into our already dilapidated exchequers. Our time is spent in playing ball, cards, chess, &c., walking, smoking, snoozing, philosophising, speculating, criticising, and—like Micawber—waiting for something to turn up. There are confined here 44 officers, and about 600 non-commissioned officers and privates. Among the former are 2 Colonels, [illegible] The health of the Colonel and the other officers is good. Two of our men have died this week; the burial place is outside the inclosure of the graveyard.

Capts. O'MEARA, of the Forty-second New-York, (Tammany Regiment,) and AUSTIN, of the Second Kentucky; Assistant Surgeon [illegible], of the Navy, and HOFFMAN, Medical Purveyor, Banks' Division, have been chosen by lot, and are now held as hostages—who for, or what for, we do not know. The two former, we think, are held for two gentlemen whom FREMONT caught filibustering in Virginia.

The Colonel, Lieuts. BAGLEY and GANNON desire to be remembered to you and all friends.

With protestations of respect, I subscribe myself your obedient servant,

J. P. McIVOR, Captain Co. I, 69th.

THE WAR IN ALABAMA.

GEN. BUELL'S ARMY.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

TUSCUMBIA, Ala., Monday, June 23.

The railroad bridge which spanned the Tuscumbia Creek at this place, and which was destroyed by the rebels, is now being rebuilt, and until this is done, it is to be presumed that the Sixth Division of BUELL's army will remain at or near this place, though several regiments have already advanced to support buildings at two points further East some sixteen to eighteen miles distant.

This Tuscumbia Creek is a remarkable stream, being made up entirely of two enormous springs, both within half a mile of each other, and of the bridge, and running into the Tennessee River some three miles from its source; and yet this short stream has a sufficient volume of unfailing water, and a sufficient fall with all to drive a countless number of spindles and looms, all of which, some day, I doubt not, will be done. As it is, one dilapidated old flouring mill is kept at work grinding the corn meal on which the entire population now subsist.

Immense plantations, tilled by large gangs of slaves, now cover this entire stretch of valley lands; the cotton crop of last year lies around in great abundance, and the circumstances under which some of it is owned, makes it very tempting to the true and earnest Union soldier. Yesterday a foraging party from Gen. GARFIELD's Brigade discovered distinct traces of the whereabouts of a lot of one thousand bales of cotton which had been subscribed, by a noted secessionist, to the Southern Confederacy. Capt. RALPH PLUMB, Quartermaster, reported the facts to Gen. GARFIELD, commanding, and the same has been forwarded to headquarters of Gen. BUELL, in hopes that measures may be immediately taken to secure so much of the lot as may be found. Without doubt this is but a sample of what may be found in the way of contraband property. Indeed, it seems to your correspondent that a mistaken policy governs our movements as an army. Here we are, surrounded by as inveterate and determined a set of rebels as can be found in the entire South. They have given their means without stint to inaugurate and carry forward the rebellion. They have all around us immense quantities of property, enough to defray the expense of feeding the entire army of Gen. BUELL. So determined are these rebels to sustain their cause at all hazards, that they boldly say to our Generals that all of these immense cornfields are designed to sustain the Confederate army another year. These cornfields are immense. On every plantation where heretofore only cotton has been produced, now the negro gangs are made to hoe corn instead, so that the rebels may not fail of a supply of bread.

And yet we are obliged to feed our animals on short rations and to pay from Northern loyal pockets not only the expense of transporting, at great disadvantage, the supplies for the men, but the poor soldier is compelled to pay (if he buys) an enormous price for any luxury he may desire to obtain. Butter, 40 cents; eggs, 25 cents per dozen; pies, 25 cents each; dressed pig, 25 cents per pound; chickens, 50 cents, and poor at that, are moderate samples of prices charged, and paid for in good Treasury notes.

We had got the railroad in fair running order from Corinth to this place, and were running trains daily from Iuka to the bridge opposite this town, by which means supplies reached us by wagon and rail from Eastport around the shoal water, now very low, between Florence and Eastport; but two nights ago the rebels, with whom we have been laboring so kindly, tore up the track, causing our only available locomotive to run off, so much disabled, that a new one must be had before we get any more transportation by rail.

How much good is to come from rebuilding and restocking this Memphis and Charleston Railroad, while to hold it so as to use it, with our present kind policy, involves the necessity of a guard for almost every rail, remains to be seen. Especially is this questionable when such points as Memphis, Corinth, Iuka, Tuscumbia, Decatur, Huntsville and Chattanooga, can be held with so much more certainty and ease, each of which points is supported by means of transportation running Northward. It may be found, indeed, that our tedious Summer labor has been expended upon a railroad of no great value to us as a line, and yet of great account to the rebels, should they by any means regain possession of even parts of it.

The Divisions of Gens. CRITTENDEN and McCOOK crossed the Tennessee River, three days ago, at the very place where, in 1814, Gen. JACKSON crossed with his army, *en route* to New-Orleans.

An important court-martial for the Sixth Division has been sitting for seven days past without adjourning for an hour except meals and sleep. Gen. GARFIELD, being the ranking officer in the division, is the President of the Court, and proves to be as much at home there as in the Chair of President of his own loved Institution in Ohio, or in the more exciting business of whipping HUMPHREY MARSHALL in Eastern Kentucky.

No reliable information has as yet reached the army respecting the whereabouts of BEAUREGARD or his army.

Gen. BUELL's headquarters still remain on the south bank of the Tennessee, near Florence.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Sunday, June 29, 1862.

There is a report circulating that Col. TURCHIN, in marching with the *Nineteenth Illinois from Winchester* to Bellefonte, was compelled to resort to some acts of terrible severity. He was repeatedly fired upon by rebel bushwhackers, and several of his men were slightly wounded. *Two or three of the scoundrels were made prisoners*; but the cowardly work continuing, Col. TURCHIN lost all patience, burned nine houses belonging to secession sympathizers, and hung two of the guerrillas upon the limb of a tree.

Col. TURCHIN's advanced guard reached Bellefonte on Thursday. He was on his way to join Col. SILL at Battle Creek, where he undoubtedly is at the present time.

Nothing new has taken place in the vicinity of Huntsville, and since Capt. LOOMIS mounted one of his "Parrotts," swung it upon a pivot in such a way that it can deal death in any direction at a moment's notice, and sent it with the car patroling up and down the railroad track, the rascals who practice firing upon our trains keep themselves remarkably scarce.

The health of the troops here is remarkably good.

Col. LYTLE has resumed command of the Seventeenth Brigade.

Maj.-Gen. BUELL arrived in Huntsville yesterday, and was serenaded last night at the Huntsville Hotel.

The Troubles in Utah.

PACIFIC SPRINGS, Utah, Monday, July 7.

The Indians have taken all the stage stock from three or four stations east of the Rock Ridge, thirty-two head in all, killed two emigrants and took their stock. They also took 140 horses from Californians at Yo Springs.

A war with the Cheyennes, Snakes, and two or three bands of Sioux, appears inevitable. There are only 500 troops on the whole line, which are not enough for its protection.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. O. M. Mitchel, and his son, Capt. E. N. Mitchel, of the U. S. Army, arrived from the West yesterday afternoon, and are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel; Dr. John N. Garner and Dr. Charles E. Sanborn, of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, and Major C. W. Barton, of the U. S. Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Edwin Forrest, from Philadelphia, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

G. Caloocoresses, a Grecian by birth, Commander in the United States Navy, is stopping at the Everett House.

Lieut. Foxhall A. Parker, of the United States Navy; Hon. Russell Sage, of Troy; Dr. Dunster and Dr. L. Cox, of the United States Army, and G. F. Winslow and Jas. A. Burden, of Troy, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Pierce Butler, Miss Butler and maid, and Mrs. Anster and servants, from Philadelphia, are at the New-York Hotel.

Capt. Gadsden, of the *Arago*, and S. H. Gredley, of Chicago, are at the Irving House.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 8.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State 5s 85½; Reading Railroad 26¾; Morris Canal 49; Long Island Railroad 16¾; Pennsylvania Railroad 47¼. Sight Exchange on New-York at par to 1-10 ₱ cent. premium.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—About 6 o'clock last evening, a woman named ISABELLA KEARNEY, residing at No. [illegible] West Twenty-seventh-street, attempted to commit suicide, by taking laudanum. Shortly after taking the fatal drug, she was discovered and taken to the Sixteenth Precinct Station-house. Her condition becoming every moment more critical, she was removed to Bellevue Hospital. It is not expected she can recover. No cause is assigned for the commission of the act.

[Advertisement.]

VOLUNTEERS, READ THIS!—For the derangements of the system, change of diet, Wounds, Sores, Bruises and Eruptions, to which every volunteer is liable, there are no remedies so safe, convenient and sure as HOLLOWAY's Pills and Ointment, thoroughly tested in the Crimean and Italian campaigns. Only 25 cents per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

Oh! for the days [illegible] away,
When, with a pocket full of "rocks,"
I used to promenade Broadway,
And buy my stylish hats from Knox.
Ah me! how well I can recall
The memory of those [illegible]
Which every Spring and every Fall
To get I rode a thousand miles.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER CLOTHING.
66 } At EVANS', and } Fulton-street,
68 }
50 per cent. below Broadway prices.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLMAN's Opera Troupe, at BARNUM's, is giving a series of most brilliant entertainments. Their singing and dancing, as well as their personations, are unsurpassed.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Lucy Darling, from Nassau—Mrs. C. Chambers, Miss Chambers, Miss Chambers, Miss Smith, J. G. Smith, John Hughes, Geo. Crafts, A. B. Miller, John Jones, Angus McBoyle, Paul Jones.

In brig Alma, from Nassau—Miss Mary Butler, Wm. Bloomer, John Cassady, Mrs. Henry Brown and daughter, Mrs. Victoria Bell, Miss Elizabeth Hannah, and 6 American seamen.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 38 | *Sun sets*.... 7 33 | *Moon sets*.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 51 | Gov. Island. 4 10 | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK... TUESDAY, July 8.

Cleared.

Brigs Avon, (Br.,) Hopkins, Cardenas, Boyd & Hincken; L. M. Merritt, Berry, Cadiz, James E. Ward & Co.; Union, (Br.,) Davison, St. John, N. B., [illegible]

Schooners O. A. Acker, [illegible]; [illegible] Gibbs, Snow, New-Bedford, master; [illegible], New-Bedford, master; [illegible], Perth Amboy, Van Brunt & Slaght; Franklin Bell, [illegible]; Rio Grande del Sud, Brett, Son & Co.

Sloop Active, Jones, New-London, C. F. Murray.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Elm City, Bowen, Fortress Monroe 22 hours, with sick and wounded from the Army of the Potomac.

Steamer Falcon, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Falcon, Kennedy, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Windermere, (of Boston,) Harding, Havre May [illegible], with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to Boyd & Hincken. Had light winds and calms the whole passage. May [illegible], Amos L. Adams, seaman, while under the influence of liquor, jumped overboard, and was lost. May 17, Joseph S. Gordon, steward, also jumped overboard, while intoxicated, and was lost. June [illegible], Christopher Green, a steerage passenger, died of apoplexy; one passenger (infant) died.

Ship Herald, Simmons, Adra, Spain, 41 ds., and [illegible] ds. from Gibraltar, with lead to [illegible] to James Robinson. Had light variable winds since leaving Gibraltar.

Bark Advance, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Cain, [illegible] 22 ds., via Sydney, C. B., June 27, in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Lucy Darling, (Br., of Nassau,) [illegible], Nassau June 28, with cotton to J. Eneas. July 5, 20 miles N. E. from Smith's Island Light, passed a large ship in tow of a steamer, str'g. N. W.

Brig Galena, (Br., of Aberdeen,) [illegible], Newcastle May 6, with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer. Had a continued succession of heavy westerly gales and terrific hurricanes from May 12 to June 22; sustained some damage.

Brig Alma, (Br.,) Bode, Nassau, N. P., June 29, with cotton and logwood to Darrell & Co.

Brig Lina, (Pruss.,) Suhr, Newcastle 50 ds., with coal to order.

Schr. Queen of the South, (of Bridgeport,) Elwood, Sagua June 26, with sugar to Boonen, Graves & Co. Had light winds and calms during the passage; been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Ant, (Br., of New-Carlisle,) [illegible], Gaspe 14 ds., with fish to Merriman & Co.

Schr. Hope, Burton, Virginia 3 ds., with corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. J. Franklin, Bennett, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal to Cumberland Coal Co.

Schr. Wm. Bement, Parker, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal to J. H. Hoyt.

Schr. L. D. Wentworth, Ryder, Bangor, via New-Bedford 3 ds., with nails to master.

Schr. Joseph Waterbury, Elizabethport, with coal for Stamford.

Schr. [illegible], (of Machias,) [illegible] ds., with spars to master.

Schr. Hope, Burton, Indian River, Del., 2 ds., with corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Lavina Jane, Ketchum, Georgetown, D. C., 5 ds., with flour, &c., to Mott Bedell.

Schr. Gertrude, Cassidy, Eastport 3 ds., with laths to G. Boardman.

Schr. A. J. Dyer, Rogers, Lingan, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Henrietta, Shaw, Bangor 4 ds., with lumber to McCleave & Park.

Schr. J. P. Johnson, Chase, Philadelphia, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Empress, Perry, Rondout, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Mary Nott, Smith, New-London 2 ds.

Schr. New Regulus, Ball, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. Diadem, Ludlam, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. Counselor, Small, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. Tiger, Goldsmith, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Chase, Mills, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Belle, Cuberly, Virginia 3 ds., with oysters.

Sloop Luna, Smith, Stonybrook, in ballast.

SAILED—Steamships Ocean Queen, for ——; Daniel Webster, ——.

WIND—Sunset, W., very light.

Below.

Ship Wm. F. Storer, Trask, Liverpool [illegible].

Also one ship and one brig, unknown.

Miscellaneous.

The Br. bark Lebanon, lost at sea, was from Quebec, bound to Belfast, with a cargo of timber.

Notice to Mariners.

FOG SIGNAL AT THATCHER'S ISLAND LIGHT STATION.

A fog whistle will be sounded at Thatcher's Island (Cape Ann, Massachusetts) Light Station during fogs, thick or hazy weather, and during snow-storms, from and after June [illegible], 1862. There will be a strong blast of the trumpet of six seconds' duration, followed by an interval of fourteen seconds' duration; making three blasts and three intervals per minute. By order of the Light-house Board.

WM. A. GOODWIN, Light-house Engineer, Boston, Mass.

Spoken, &c.

Atlas—bark, of Kennebunk, from Porto Rico for Cadiz, June 26, lat. 40 05, lon. 61 50.

Adolphus—Br. brig, of and from North Shields for Quebec, June 8, lat. 47 08, lon. 33 28.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS.

Strength and purity are indispensable in Flavoring Extracts. In this respect Burnett's are unsurpassed. For sale by all dealers.

WARD'S PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

READY-MADE OR TO MEASURE
SIX FOR TEN DOLLARS,
OR SINGLY $1 70 EACH.
MADE OF NEW YORK MILLS MUSLIN,
With fine Linen Bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in the retail stores at $2 50 each.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE AT $24 PER DOZEN.
Very Strong Shirts, my own make
SIX FOR SEVEN DOLLARS,
OR SINGLY $1 20 EACH.
LINEN SHIRTS,
TO MEASURE, $30 PER DOZEN.
SELF MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.
GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,
Of fine quality, bought for cash, of the best European Manufacturers, and absolutely sold at retail in New-York at a profit of only TEN PER CENT.
COLLARS, best four-ply, $1 50 per dozen.
NECK TIES, at 20c., 25c., 35c., 40c. and 50c.
HALF-HOSE, $1 50 to $3 50 per dozen.
GAUZE COTTON UNDER SHIRTS, 50c., to $1.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, warranted all linen, at $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75 and $3 per dozen.
GLOVES—ALEXANDRE'S BEST KIDS, $1 10.
FRENCH SUSPENDERS, 50 cents; usual price, $1.
S. W. H. WARD, FROM LONDON,
NO. 387 BROADWAY,
Between White and Walker sts.

A FACT WORTH KNOWING.—CORNS, Bunions, callosities, club and ingrowing nails, enlarged and diseased joints, &c., skillfully and successfully treated by Dr. J. BRIGGS, the well known chiropodist, No. 212 Broadway, New-York. Dr. Briggs' Corn and Bunion Alleviator is a harmless and efficacious cure for corns, bunions, callosities, frosted and blistered feet, &c. &c. &c. and $1 per box. Sent by mail and sold by druggists. Office No. 212 Broadway, N. Y.

150 PAINTINGS AT AUCTION—ON FRIDAY EVENING, July 11, by BANGS, MERWIN & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway. Several elegant pictures by eminent artists. Sale peremptory. Now on exhibition and catalogues ready.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE GREAT EASTERN OFF CAPE RACE.

American Affairs in the British Parliament.

Another Check to the Interventionists.

The Correspondence Relative to the Emily St. Pierre.

Further Advance in Cotton—Breadstuffs Firm—Provisions Dull.

CAPE RACE, Tuesday, July 8.

The steamship Great Eastern, with Liverpool dates to the [illegible], passed this point at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press.

Her dates are two days later than those received by the Europa at Halifax.

[illegible] North American, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 1st.

American affairs have been again alluded to in both Houses of the British Parliament. Lord PALMERSTON stated that he could see no good at present in offers of mediation, but the Government would, with pleasure, take advantage of any favorable opening that might occur.

The correspondence relative to the delivery of the ship Emily St. Pierre to the American authorities has been published, from which it appears that Minister ADAMS did not recede from the position first assumed by him on the subject.

Lord BROUGHAM explained his speech in the House of Lords on American affairs, that he merely wished, as fellow-Christians, to remonstrate with the Americans on the [illegible] of the civil war. [illegible] they might, the war threatened fatal results to the character of the American people.

The diplomatic correspondence relative to the Emily St. Pierre is lengthy. Mr. ADAMS contends that the ship and cargo were condemned, and demands their restoration. RUSSELL employed legal arguments [illegible] that Capt. WILSON's course would [illegible] to the Prize Courts of the captors. ADAMS rejoined with the contention that the [illegible] restoration of the ship rested on the [illegible] principles of law and equity. America [illegible] decision, and will be made wise by the result, and will take precautions in the future to better protect [illegible]. RUSSELL endeavored to convince Mr. ADAMS that the English Government had no power in the matter; but he intimated, by saying the arguments had not materially changed the nature of the case, and he had sent the correspondence to Washington.

The Morning Post editorially contends that the [illegible] Confederate movements in Virginia had [illegible] armies destined for its conquest to [illegible] and content themselves with [illegible] on the defensive.

The City article of the Daily News regards the [illegible] as portending the almost indefinite postponement of peace.

In the House of Lords, BROUGHAM deplored the [illegible] of the civil strife and its consequences to Europe. He thought it impossible for England to interfere, but expressed the opinion that the Americans would see the suicidal character of the struggle and come to amicable arrangements, before they entirely lost the respect and affection of Europe as a nation.

In the House of Commons, Mr. HOPWOOD asked if Government intended to take steps as a mediator.

PALMERSTON expressed deep sympathy with the suffering operatives, and eulogized their endurance. He wished it was in the power of Government to take steps for their relief; but interference in America now would only aggravate matters. Both England and France would be delighted to take mediatory steps when a fitting opportunity occurs, and should look upon it both as a duty and a pleasure.

After another debate on fortifications, the Government bill was read the second time by 158 to 56.

The operatives at Blackburn held a meeting to urge mediation, but overwhelming opposition was shown, and the Government was finally called upon to try and reëstablish the confidence of the Southern planters in Liverpool.

PERSIGNY was to have a public banquet, given by the Lord Mayor on being presented with the freedom of the city of London.

The marriage of Princess ALICE took place the day the Great Eastern left Liverpool.

Again it was asserted that PERSIGNY will assume the French Ambassadorship at London.

The Bourse was heavy at 68f. 15.

The Italian budget passed both Houses of Parliament. GARIBALDI, at Palermo, urged the people to concord.

Commercial News by the Great Eastern.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—30TH.

Sales of COTTON to-day reach 20,000 bales, including 10,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is upward and excited, with an advance of ½d.@¾d. since Saturday.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The BREADSTUFFS market is firm and steady. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report: Flour firm. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn quiet; Mixed, 29s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

PROVISIONS generally are very dull. Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report: Beef heavy. Pork very dull and nominal. Bacon has a downward tendency, with an active demand at the decline. Lard steady at 39s.@42s. Tallow steady and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES quiet at 36s. 6d. for Pots. SUGAR inactive. COFFEE, no sales. RICE quiet and steady. LINSEED OIL steady at 40s. 6d.@41s. ROSIN buoyant at 94s. 6d.@[illegible]. SPIRITS TURPENTINE still advancing and quoted at 90s.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady, except CORN, which has an upward tendency. SUGAR steady. COFFEE buoyant. RICE dull. TEA firm. TALLOW firm, at 47s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE advancing; quoted, 96s. LINSEED OIL steady, at 39s. 3d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on the 30th, at 91⅝@91⅞ for Money.

American Stocks dull. The latest sales on Monday were: Illinois Central Shares, 47½@46½ discount; Erie Railroad, 30½@30¾.

LATEST MARKETS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 1, 1862.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 15,000 bales, including 6,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market opened buoyant and upward, and all qualities advanced a trifle, but closed more quiet.

The advices from Manchester are favorable, the market for Goods and Yarns being still upward, though transactions are light.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour quiet and firm. Wheat firm and quiet. Corn dull, and declined 3d.; mixed, 29s. 3d.

PROVISIONS.—Beef nominal. Pork flat. Bacon quiet. Lard advanced 3d. Tallow steady.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening.

CONSOLS close at 91⅝@91⅞ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—The latest sales were: Erie Shares, 29@30; Illinois Central, 46@47 discount.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New-York—R. A. Hearn and D. F. [illegible], at Liverpool; Plantagenet, at Havre; Lallah Rook, at Bordeaux; Sylphine, at Newport; Cordelia, at Kingston; J. Killman, at Gloucester; Creole, Londonderry; Wm. and Jane and Bergmann, in Kingsroads; Glare and Shakespeare, at Queenstown; City of Mobile, New-Orleans and Frank Pierce, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Baltimore—Hamilton Gray, at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-York, June 30.—[illegible]

[illegible] Liverpool [illegible] 30th, [illegible]

Arrived [illegible]

Sailed from [illegible]

The steamer [illegible]

ADDITIONAL BY THE EUROPA.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, July 8.

The following very latest per the Europa was overlooked in sending of the news yesterday:

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 28—Evening.

There is an increased excitement in the Cotton market. The sales to-day are fully 20,000 bales, and yesterday they were 25,000, two-thirds of which were on speculation and for export. Prices are ¼d.@½d. higher than the official figures of yesterday.

Breadstuffs quiet, but firm and unchanged.

Provisions flat.

LONDON, Saturday—P. M.

Consols for money, 91⅝@91⅞.

Illinois Central Shares, 47@46 discount.

Erie, 30@31.

MADRID, Friday, June 27.

In the Senate, to-day, CALDERON COLLANTES expressed the hope that the action of France in Mexico would not exceed the limits of the London Convention.

The Ministers said that Spain would still exercise sufficient influence to obtain legislative satisfaction from Mexico, for she had not abandoned the employment of necessary means.

It is positively affirmed that the King of Portugal is betrothed to the Princess of Savoy.

The Arrival of the Damascus.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, July 8.

The steamer Damascus, from Glasgow on the 26th of June, passed Cape Race at 4 P. M., yesterday.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

Important Order from Adjutant-Gen. Hillhouse.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, July 7, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 52.—I. The President of the United States having accepted from the several States an additional force of 300,000 volunteers, to serve for three years or for a period not to exceed the duration of the war, the quota of this State will be organized as herein provided, and for the infantry arm of the service.

II. The Senatorial Districts, as at present arranged, are hereby constituted Regimental Districts, and a Regimental Camp will be formed in each at the places hereinafter designated, where the recruits raised in such district will assemble. In districts where there are no barracks or other convenient quarters, tents will be used. Persons holding authorizations to raise companies under General Orders No. 31, will be considered as attached to the Regimental District in which they reside, and will take their recruits to the camp established in such district.

III. The territory comprising the first seven Senatorial Districts is hereby excepted from the provisions of paragraph II.; and persons organizing brigades or regiments within such territory, may select such locality therein for their camps, as shall to them appear most advantageous, subject to the approval of the Commander-in-Chief. All persons holding authorizations to raise companies, except batteries or battalions of artillery, within said territory, will forthwith attach themselves to some regimental organization, and transfer their recruits to the camp of such regiment.

IV. A commander will be appointed for each regiment by the Commander-in-Chief, to be commissioned on its completion. Such commanders are hereby invested with all the powers, and will perform all the duties now appertaining to Commandants of Depots, and they are especially directed to make daily reports of their progress to the Adjutant-General of the State. They will also be held accountable for the due observance of the rules and regulations which may be established for the government of the several camps.

V. In addition to the regimental commanders, an Adjutant, Quartermaster and Surgeon will be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, (the two first-named officers on the nomination of the regimental commanders,) and mustered into the service. The Adjutant in each case to act as mustering officer, and in the performance of this duty he will be governed strictly by the provisions of paragraph XII.

VI. Each company will be organized as follows:

Minimum.	Maximum.
1 Captain.	1 Captain.
1 First Lieutenant.	1 First Lieutenant.
1 Second Lieutenant.	1 Second Lieutenant.
1 First Sergeant.	1 First Sergeant.
4 Sergeants.	4 Sergeants.
8 Corporals.	8 Corporals.
2 Musicians.	2 Musicians.
1 Wagoner.	1 Wagoner.
64 privates.	82 Privates.
83 Aggregate.	101 Aggregate.

VII. On the application of persons proposing to enroll companies, approved by the Regimental Commander of the District, the Governor will, at his discretion, issue a certificate granting authority to enroll volunteers, and entitling the person to whom it is issued to receive a commission as Second Lieutenant, whenever he shall have enrolled not less than thirty men who shall have passed muster; to a commission as First Lieutenant for not less than forty men, and to a commission as Captain when he shall have recruited eighty-three men or over.

VIII. No authorization will be granted to officers who have been discharged from the volunteer service for incapacity or misconduct, or who have resigned under charges.

IX. Whenever any person, duly authorized, shall have enrolled the names of ten or more Volunteers, he will transmit the roll, with a copy of his authority certified, as provided in paragraph VII, to the Regimental Commander of his District, with a request that transportation be provided for such Volunteers to the camp; and a certificate, on his honor, that they are, to the best of his knowledge, able-bodied men, between the ages of 18 and 45 years; that he has the written consent of the parents or guardians of such as are minors, for their enlistment, and that so far as he can ascertain, they are free from any defect that would incapacitate them for military service. Fraud or premeditated deception in the certificate will disqualify the person making it from holding any position in the Volunteer forces of the State.

X. On receiving the application and certificate as provided in the foregoing paragraph, the Regimental Commander will furnish transportation for such volunteers to his regimental camp, where they will be examined by the Surgeon, mustered into service, and provided with quarters, subsistence and clothing.

XI. Officers of the several departments connected with the organization of volunteers, will not recognize the right of any person claiming to be engaged in organizing a company, to make a requisition for transportation, quarters, subsistence or clothing, or incur expenses for any purpose whatever, without proper evidence of appointment of such person as herein provided for. Such evidence may be furnished by the production of the original authorization from the Governor, or a copy thereof, properly certified by any Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, or Commissioner of Deeds.

XII. The Adjutants will act as mustering officers for the several regiments, whose duty it will be to muster in volunteers as they are presented, and enter their names on lists designating the persons having authority to enroll them. On the completion of a company, the names will be transferred to a muster roll, one copy of which will be forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the army, at Washington, one to the Adjutant-General of this State, and a third retained by the commanding officer of the company.

XIII. On the completion of ten companies of the minimum standard in any Regimental District, they will be formed into a regiment, to be organized as follows:

Minimum.	Maximum.
830 Company Officers and enlisted men.	1010 Company Officers and enlisted men.
1 Colonel.	1 Colonel.
1 Lieutenant-Colonel.	1 Lieutenant-Colonel.
1 Major.	1 Major.
1 Adjutant.	1 Adjutant.
1 Regimental Quartermaster.	1 Regimental Quartermaster.
1 Surgeon.	1 Surgeon.
1 Assistant Surgeon.	1 Assistant Surgeon.
1 Chaplain.	1 Chaplain.
1 Sergeant-Major.	1 Sergeant-Major.
1 Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant.	1 Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant.
1 Regimental Commissary-Sergeant.	1 Regimental Commissary-Sergeant.
1 Hospital Steward.	1 Hospital Steward.
2 Principal Musicians.	2 Principal Musicians.
844 Aggregate.	1024 Aggregate.

XIV. Field and company officers will be mustered into service as follows: Colonel, entire regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel, four companies; Major, six companies, Captain, one company; First Lieutenant, one-half a company; Second Lieutenant, 30 men. The regimental staff will be mustered in on the completion of the regiment, except the Adjutant, Quartermaster and Surgeon, who will be mustered in at the commencement of a regimental organization, as provided in paragraph V. No officer will, however, be mustered into the service except on the order of the Commander-in-Chief, which will be granted on application, accompanied by the certificate of the mustering officer that he has the requisite number of men or companies actually mustered.

XV. The chiefs of the several State military departments will from time to time make requisition on the [illegible] officers of the [illegible] to be organized in [illegible]

XVI. Requisitions will be made on the State Departments as follows: By Regimental Commanders, on the Quartermaster-General, for transportation, to be issued to recruiting officers; by Regimental Quartermasters, approved by the Regimental Commanders, on the Quartermaster-General, for uniforms, clothing and camp equipage; by the Regimental Commanders on the Commissary-General of Ordnance, for arms and accoutrements; and by the Regimental Surgeons on the Surgeon-General, for medical supplies. Requisitions in all cases to be transmitted through the Adjutant-General's Department, for the approval of the Commander-in-Chief.

XVII. Subsistence will be furnished on contracts made by the United States mustering and disbursing officers, who are requested to issue proposals therefor in each of the several regimental districts.

XVIII. Expenses incurred for subsistence, quarters, &c., previous to the transfer of recruits to a regimental camp, will be paid by the United States mustering and disbursing officers, in conformity with the provisions of General Orders No. 75 War Department, 1861.

XIX. The pay of officers will commence from the date of their muster into the service; that of privates from the date of their enrollment. In addition, the War Department has made the following provisions in the way of bounty and advance pay:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1862.

PURSUANT to a resolution of Congress to encourage enlistments in the regular army and volunteer forces, it is

Ordered, That a premium of two dollars shall be paid for each accepted recruit that volunteers for three years or during the war, and every soldier who hereafter enlists either in the regular army or the volunteers for three years, or during the war, may receive his first month's pay in advance upon the mustering of his company into the service of the United States, or after he shall have been mustered into and joined a regiment already in the service. This order will be transmitted to Governors of States and recruiting officers.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3, 1862.

Ordered, That out of the appropriation for collecting, organizing and drilling volunteers, there shall be paid in advance to each recruit for three years, or during the war, the sum of twenty-five dollars, being one-fourth of the amount of bounty allowed by law; such payment to be made upon the mustering of the regiment, to which such recruits belong, into the service of the United States.

(Signed,) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

XX. The following places are hereby designated for the regimental camps in the several districts, viz.:

Dist.	Location.	County.
8	Sing Sing	Westchester.
9	Goshen	Orange.
10	Kingston	Ulster.
11	Tivoli	Dutchess.
12	Troy	Rensselaer.
13	Albany	Albany.
14		
15	Fonda	Montgomery.
16	Plattsburgh	Clinton.
17	Ogdensburgh	St. Lawrence.
18	Sackett's Harbor	Jefferson.
19	Rome	Oneida.
20	Richfield Springs	Otsego.
21	Oswego	Oswego.
22	Syracuse	Onondaga.
23	Norwich	Chenango.
24	Binghampton	Broome.
25	Auburn	Cayuga.
26	Geneva	Ontario.
27	Elmira	Chemung.
28	Rochester	Monroe.
29	Niagara Falls	Niagara.
30	Geneseo	Livingston.
31	Buffalo	Erie.
32	Jamestown	Chautauqua.

XXI. The Inspector-General will report to the Commander-in-Chief such rules and regulations for the government of the regimental camps, as he shall think best calculated to promote discipline; and he will see that they are properly observed by a personal inspection, as often as may be required.

XXII. Recruiting officers will confine themselves to their respective districts, and on failure to do so will forfeit their authorizations. Officers recruiting for new organizations at large will, however, be allowed to transport their recruits already enrolled to the headquarters of the regiment or company.

XXIII. General Orders No. 31, except such portions as are incorporated herein, and all other orders, or parts of orders, inconsistent with the provisions herein contained, are hereby rescinded.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

For the four State Senatorial Districts of New-York City the following Committees have been appointed:

Fourth District—Composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Eleventh Wards.—Hon. Richard B. Woodruff, Alderman Henry Smith, Bernard Cafferty, John E. Devlin, Richard Busteed, Charles A. Stetson, Joseph Hoxie, Sidney H. Gay, W. C. Bryant, A. C. Richards, Wm. Ebbett, John Clancy, Sigismund Kaufman.

Fifth District—Composed of the Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Wards.—Hon. Chas. G. Cornell, John H. Chambers, Hon. Robert Haws, Lewis H. Watts, Daniel S. Herrick, Alderman F. I. A. Boole, John H. Lewis, Peter Hammill, T. B. Stillman, Allen Hay, W. H. Van Cott, Chas. Stuckelbroth, Jacob Theiss, Eli Taylor, C. Brueninghausen.

Sixth District—Composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth, Tenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wards.—Hon. John J. Bradley, A. T. Stewart, James Reilly, Alderman Charles J. Chipp, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Hon. George Opdyke, Hon. Charles P. Daly, Richard O'Gorman, Washington Smith, Cyrus Curtis, Hon. Royal Phelps, Geo. Starr, Thomas Lawrence, James W. Farr, Prosper M. Wetmore, Gen. Charles B. Spicer, Hon. Hamilton Fish, John T. Johnston, Simeon Draper, David R. Jacques, Peter Cooper and Wm. H. Aspinwall.

Seventh District, composed of the Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards—Hon. Richard B. Connolly, Allen Campbell, Andrew Carrigan, Hon. Clarkson Colins, Hon. D. P. Ingraham, Hon. James S. Libby, Hon. Henry W. Genet, Elisha Brooks, Hon. A. Oakey Hall, A. J. Williamson, Gen. W. Hall, W. A. Darling, Hon. Elijah Purdy, W. E. Dodge, Nelson J. Waterbury, Gen. Charles Yates, Alman W. Griswold, Fred. Kapp, Hon. James W. Beekman, John Kerr, and Wm. Curtis Noyes.

THE RESPONSE OF CONNECTICUT.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, July 8.

The largest meeting ever held in New-Haven assembled here this evening to respond to the call for volunteers. Music Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. Commodore ANDREW H. FOOTE presided over the meeting, though still disabled by his wounds and unable to walk. Speeches were made by Senator Dixon, Gov. Buckingham, Rev. Dr. Bacon, Hon. Alvin P. Hyde, Hon. Thomas H. Bond, Rev. Dr. Nadall, Hon. George F. Trumbull, Hon. Chas. Chapman, Capt. Hunt, of the army, and others. The meeting was a most enthusiastic one, and the people are thoroughly aroused. Connecticut will not be behind her sister States in responding to the President's call for troops.

INDIANA AND OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 8.

GOV. MORTON's call for eleven more regiments and six batteries of artillery, although published yesterday morning, was responded to in a most hearty and confident manner, by prominent and influential representatives from over thirty counties. Gov. MORTON and Hon. W. P. THOMPSON addressed a large meeting at Indianapolis last week.

The organization of new regiments in Ohio will commence immediately. Camps are being established in different parts of the State for their reception. Recruiting has materially improved in the last few days. Over eight hundred privates, on furloughs, have reported at Camp Chase, and more are expected every day.

MASSACHUSETTS AND THE CALL.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 8.

GOV. ANDREW and Adjt.-Gen. SCHOULER have prepared and published the military apportionment of the State, designating the number of men each city and town shall furnish to make up 15,000 men, the proportion Massachusetts is expected to send to the field under the call for 300,000 more volunteers.

PENNSYLVANIA ANSWERS THE CALL.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,
HARRISBURGH, July 7, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 28.—In organizing the quota required from Pennsylvania under the late call of the President of the United States, it is ordered:

First—Troops will be accepted by squads or companies, as hereinafter indicated, and will as rapidly as possible be organized into companies and regiments.

Second—Persons proposing to organize companies will be accepted under the following provisions and not otherwise, viz.: To be commissioned a Captain, the applicant must have furnished forty or more men who have passed the Surgeon's examination and been mustered into the United States service. To be commissioned a First Lieutenant, from twenty-five to forty men must have been furnished as above. To be commissioned a Second Lieutenant, from fifteen to twenty-five men must have been furnished as above.

Third—Transportation to the Central Depôt, Camp Curtin, will be furnished on application in person or by mail, to Capt. R. J. DODGE, U. S. A., Superintendent of the Volunteer Recruiting Service for Pennsylvania, at Harrisburgh, to whom report must be made.

Fourth—The actual and necessary expenses for boarding and lodging of troops raised under this order will be paid by the United States disbursing officer at this post, for a period not exceeding twenty days, at a rate not exceeding forty cents per day for each man mustered into the service of the United States, on the affidavit of the officer furnishing the men, supported by the receipts of the party to whom the money was paid.

Fifth—Squads will be organized into companies, at Camp Curtin, as rapidly as possible. The companies formed into regiments, field officers appointed and commissioned by the Governor, and the regimental [illegible] of the War Department.

Sixth—[illegible] military experience, appointments of field officers will be made (except under peculiar circumstances) from those now in active service. By order of

A. G. CURTIN, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant-General.

THE RESPONSE OF OHIO.

PATRIOTIC PROCLAMATION OF GOV. TOD.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, COLUMBUS, O., July 2, 1862.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Another appeal to your patriotism has become necessary. The enemies of our Government, now assembled at Richmond in hostile array, largely outnumber any disposable force at the President's command.

The army under Gen. MCCLELLAN has been driven back, merely by the force of overwhelming numbers rapidly concentrated there.

Additional troops are alone necessary to hold the important positions already gained, and speedily crush the rebellion at all points.

Liberally and gallantly as Ohio has heretofore responded to the calls of the President, he has ever been assured that we had but to know that further aid was needed from us to insure a prompt answer to any further calls he might make upon us. This knowledge we now have, and the call has also been made.

And now, citizens of Ohio, one and all, shall the call be responded to? Something whispers me that, with one voice, you say it shall be answered.

Arouse, then, and let every man be able to say that he has done his duty.

There is work for all to do. The aged can stimulate the young; the wealthy contribute to the wants and necessities of the destitute; and the ladies, who have already done so much, and whose kind hearts will prompt them in the continuance of their good work, can encourage, by their noble example, both old and young in the performance of the great duty. What is wealth, or even life, worth, if, to preserve either, we have to confess to the world that we are unable to maintain our glorious Government?

Gallant and worthy recruiting officers for the organization of new regiments and the filling up of those already in the field, will be appointed in all portions of the State, and specific instructions given to them.

The enlistments will be for three years, or during the war.

I cannot at this time indicate the number of troops wanted from Ohio, but can safely say that the Government will accept all who may offer within the coming forty days.

Promptness and vigilance are indispensable. Forty thousand recruits within the time indicated would be of more service than twice that number at a later period.

The gallant men of the State may rely upon my best endeavors to discharge the highly responsible duties devolved upon me with an eye single to the preservation of our Government, and with the sincere hope and belief that, when the great struggle of life shall be over, my children can claim for me an honest and faithful performance of my duty.

Invoking the smiles of our Heavenly Father upon our good work,

I am your humble servant,

DAVID TOD, Governor.

RECRUITS FOR THE EIGHTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

We take pleasure in directing attention to the advertisement in our columns this morning, calling for recruits for the Second Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Eighty-second Volunteers, Col. HUDSON. Having been in the van at Bull Run, Ball's Bluff, Yorktown, West Point and Fair Oaks, this fighting regiment has lost so many men as to induce the Secretary of War to order the appointment of Lieut. J. W. DEMPSEY to recruit in New-York. The friends of the old Second Regiment N. Y. S. M. will doubtless exert themselves to send on sufficient men to fill up the ranks, and avoid the consolidation which must ensue otherwise. The recruiting office is at their Armory, corner of Hall-place and Seventh-street.

The Loyal Governors—Letter from Gov. Curtin.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURGH, Saturday, July 5, 1862.

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin:

In answer to the inquiry which appears in the *Evening Bulletin*, of this evening, I deem it just to the Governors of Iowa and Delaware to make an explanation as to the memorial presented to the President last week, by the Governors of loyal States, offering additional troops to suppress the rebellion.

At the time the memorial was prepared we could not reach, by telegraph, either Gov. KIRKWOOD or BURTON, and it was sent to Washington without replies from them. On my return to Harrisburgh, on the morning of the 4th inst. I received a letter from Gov. BURTON, asking that his name be signed to the memorial, and expressing, for the people of Delaware, his cordial approval of the offer, and his willingness to coöperate to any extent in all just measures for the active prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion.

The letter of Gov. BURTON was immediately transmitted to the War Department, and there is no doubt his name has been appended to the memorial, and that the public will be so informed.

Failing to reach Gov. KIRKWOOD, I united in a dispatch with Gov. MORGAN, of New-York, to Messrs. GRIMES and HARLAN, Senators from Iowa, asking them to call at the War Department, and, if they were willing to assume the responsibility, to sign the name of the Governor to the memorial. I have a letter from them in which they say they called at the Department to sign the name of the Governor, as they knew it would meet his entire approbation, but that the memorial had already been published. There can be no doubt the Governor of Iowa will signify his approbation.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

A. G. CURTIN.

Why Not Arrange a General Exchange of Prisoners?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When are our prisoners of war to be exchanged? The spell which has paralyzed the authorities at Washington to the postponement of all things until after the great contest at Richmond, has at length been dissolved. Not by the clarion trump of glorious victory! but, alas, by a retreat, which, though we hope may be temporary, brings with it the wail of thousands of hearts bereaved of those dearest and most prized. Throughout the breadth and depth of this once happy land, the electric chord of sympathy in a common sorrow will bind together the people in a Union of States, and a union of hands, to drive back the wily foe and avenge the sacrifice. Doubtless the call of the President for reinforcements will be promptly met, but would it not be well for the authorities to remember, when asking this at the hands of the country, that the perils of this war are not alone those of the battle-field, but, if taken prisoner, those of a *felon's* cell; and that while thousands of loyal hearts may be ready to peril life in defence of everything they hold most dear, there is a horror beyond from which nothing can guard them but a definite plan for the general exchange of prisoners of war, matured *at once*, so that if captured they may *know* that they will experience its benefits.

And this, while it would give assurance to those about to enter the lists, how great the relief it would bring to those thousands of sorrowing hearts who mourn the almost living death of those brave ones now languishing in the fetid cells of Southern prisons, and who have deserved better than this of their country.

A little less than a year ago and the first terrors of the struggle entered the hearts of our people. Many buried their beloved, and time, with its gentle touch, may have soothed the pain, in the thought that they were at rest, having met the fate most dear to a brave man—death upon the battle-field in defence of a glorious cause.

But how has it been with those whose daring led them to the front and past the front—who, stripped of everything, have lingered in the prisons of Richmond and Charleston weeks, months, now a year gone by, in vain longing and expectation that the Government for whom all was sacrificed, whose very existence, for the time, was due to the prompt patriotism of these men, who waited for no second call, but sprang to arms at the first echo of the guns fired at Sumter?

From time to time, a few have been paroled to plead the cause of their fellow prisoners, and secure a general exchange. But in vain. Mothers, wives and children, they too must suffer the daily and hourly torture of fearing that those they love will fall victims to the malicious tactics of their barbarous captors at whose mercy they are, hostages for every pirate, bridge-burner or guerrilla. Even now, Capt. AUSTIN, of Kentucky, a brave officer, long in confinement, from the effects of which he has already lost one eye; and Capt. O'MEARA, whose name has a National significance second only to CORCORAN, have been placed in close and solitary confinement at Salisbury, N. C., as hostages for the guerrillas; and the public may rest assured that, as certainly as those criminals meet the fate they merit, just so surely our men will be hung two to one, not of equal rank, but the bravest and the best, that it may strike terror to the hearts of our people, and restrain the hands of our Government.

When will the powers at Washington perceive that so long as these cards are held by the enemy they will play them regardless of consequences? A system of general exchange of prisoners must and will be demanded by the people as a condition of their coming forward at this crisis.

HUMANITY.

Death of Col. Perry—Resolutions of His Fellow-Officers.

FORT PULASKI, Ga., Saturday, June 21, 1862.

At a meeting of the officers of the Forty-eighth N. Y. S. Volunteers, convened at Fort Pulaski on the 21st of June, 1862, the following expression of sentiment [illegible] has made touching the death of Col. JAMES H. PERRY, who was [illegible] by a stroke of apoplexy on the [illegible] of duty.

We meet together under trying circumstances. He who was our leader has been stricken down suddenly in the pride of his strength, and is gone forever. Possessed in an eminent degree of those qualities which make a successful commander, he had won our respect and confidence; a man of kindly feelings, he had won our love. We are overwhelmed with sorrow at this our great bereavement. We have lost a brave commander, an able counselor and a kind friend. But while we feel deeply our own loss, we would not forget to extend the hand of sympathy to the family and friends who mourn with us over this dispensation of Providence; and we trust that they, with us, may be consoled by the knowledge that he has proven himself a devoted servant of his country—a patriot, a man and a Christian. He has gone from us, but his influence will long be felt; and we hope that with him as our example, we may continue to labor in the cause of our beloved country with greater earnestness and fidelity.

The Union Prisoners in Salisbury, N. C.

[illegible]

Capt. J. P. McIVOR, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, writes as follows to Capt. KIRKER:

SALISBURY, N. C., June 21, 1862.

Capt. J. E. Kirker:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 18th, and Lieut. CONNOLLY's of the 25th, have been received by the Colonel. He has been anxiously expecting the one you were to have written the following day. There is nothing of interest to communicate. Our existence here is rather monotonous. We, however, manage to vegetate by procuring, in addition to our rations, some indispensable articles which the market here furnishes, at prices that make fearful inroads into our already dilapidated exchequers. Our time is spent in playing ball, cards, chess, &c., walking, smoking, snoozing, philosophizing, speculating, criticising, and—like Micawber—waiting for something to turn up. There are confined here 44 officers, and about 500 non-commissioned officers and privates. Among the former are 5 Colonels, 4 Lieutenant-Colonels, 3 Majors, 42 Captains, 64 Lieutenants, 5 Surgeons and 2 Chaplains from the army. The navy is represented by 13 of its officers—42 are from the State of New-York, and 28 have been in confinement since the battle of Manassas. The health of the Colonel and the other officers is good. Two of our men have died this week; the burial place is outside the inclosure of the graveyard.

Capts. O'MEARA, of the Forty-second New-York, (Tammany Regiment,) and AUSTIN, of the Second Kentucky; Assistant Surgeons [illegible], of the Navy, and HOFFMAN, Medical Purveyor, Banks' Division, have been chosen by lot, and are now held as hostages—who for, or what for, we do not know. The two former, we think, are held for two gentlemen whom FREMONT caught fillibustering in Virginia.

The Colonel, Lieuts. BAGLEY and GANNON desire to be remembered to you and all friends.

With protestations of respect, I subscribe myself your obedient servant.

J. P. McIVOR, Captain Co. I, 69th.

Citizens Meeting at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

A meeting of influential citizens was convened at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel last evening, for the purpose of adding a Citizen's Committee to the Committees already appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, Union Defence Committee, and Citizens meeting at the Mayor's Office on Monday last, to take into consideration the propriety of a grand Union meeting, and the devising of some measures for the support of the Government in this its present emergency. Among those present were His Honor Mayor OPDYKE, HIRAM BARNEY, Esq., Collector of the Port; Surveyor ANDREWS, Gen. WETMORE, W. CURTIS NOYES, R. A. WITTHAUS, Prof. LIEBER, P. COOPER, Messrs. KETCHUM, Hon. B. F. MANIERRE, Mr. C. GOULD, and other prominent citizens. Mr. GOULD stated the object of the meeting, and, on his nomination, Mayor OPDYKE was chosen to preside. Mr. A. M. PALMER was appointed Secretary.

Speeches were made by Mayor OPDYKE, PETER COOPER, Esq., Mr. R. A. WITTHAUS, and others, all of a highly patriotic tone, expressing confidence in the Government, advocating the sinking of all party ties, and even, what we are disposed to consider to some degree principles, for the strengthening of the hands of the Government. The want of enthusiasm among the people in the work of recruiting was admitted, and as a means of avoiding the threatening necessity for drafting, an increase of the advance bounty to recruits was suggested.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to meet to-day with the Committees before mentioned, and coöperate with them: Messrs. R. H. McCurdy, Charles Gould, Wm. Curtis Noyes, Morris Ketchum, and Nathaniel Hayden.

Meeting of the Committee on National Affairs.

Yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, the Joint Committee on National Affairs held a meeting, Councilman JONES in the chair. Several bills were passed for payment, among which was one for the funeral of Col. MILLER, one for music that attended the Policemen who marched in the funeral procession of Col. MILLER. The charges for Col. MILLER's funeral were considered too exorbitant, so were laid over for future consideration.

The application from the First Regiment, that was among the first three-months regiments that went to the war, asking for an appropriation to reëquip, was laid over, until Col. PRICE could be heard from.

As was also Col. ALLEN's application for Lafayette Hall, to be used for recruiting purposes. The application of the Seventh Regiment to raise a monument at the junction of Bowery and Fourth-avenue to fallen New-Yorkers, was also laid over.

The suggestion of the Comptroller relative to the amending section 7 of the Family Aid ordinance, was then taken up. The decision was in favor of making the above change from weekly to semi-monthly payments.

Councilmen ORTON and GENET, and Aldermen SMITH, ALLEN and MITCHELL were appointed a Sub-Committee of five to carry out the Mayor's suggestion of coöperation of the Common Council with a Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and other Committees, to take steps to support the Government in crushing the rebellion.

The Committee then adjourned.

The Troubles in Utah.

PACIFIC SPRINGS, Utah, Monday, July 7.

The Indians have taken all the stage stock from three or four stations east of the Rock Ridge, thirty-two head in all, killed two emigrants and took their stock. They also took 140 horses from Californians at Yo Springs.

A war with the Cheyennes, Snakes, and two or three bands of Sioux, appears inevitable. There are only 300 troops on the whole line, which are not enough for its protection.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. O. M. Mitchel, and his son, Capt. F. A. Mitchel, of the U. S. Army, arrived from the West yesterday afternoon, and are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel; Dr. John N. Garner and Dr. Charles E. Sanborn, of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, and Major C. W. Barton, of the U. S. Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Edwin Forrest, from Philadelphia, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

G. Calocoresses, a Grecian by birth, Commander in the United States Navy, is stopping at the Everett House.

Lieut. Foxhall A. Parker, of the United States Navy; Hon. Russell Sage, of Troy; Dr. Dunster and Dr. L. Cox, of the United States Army, and G. F. Winslow and Jas. A. Burden, of Troy, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Pierce Butler, Miss Butler and maid, and Mrs. Angier and servants, from Philadelphia, are at the New-York Hotel.

Capt. Gadsden, of the *Arago*, and S. H. Gredley, of Chicago, are at the Irving House.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—About 6 o'clock last evening, a woman named ISABELLA KEARNEY, residing at No. 129 West Twenty-seventh-street, attempted to commit suicide, by taking laudanum. Shortly after taking the fatal drug, she was discovered and taken to the Sixteenth Precinct Station-house. Her condition becoming every moment more critical, she was removed to Bellevue Hospital. It is not expected she can recover. No cause is assigned for the commission of the act.

Markets.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, July 8.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT 1c. lower; sales at 80½c.@81c. for No. 1. CORN dull and ½c. lower. OATS ½c. lower. *Receipts*—7,000 bbls. Flour, 83,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—14,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn. FREIGHTS firm. Exchange and Gold unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 8.

FLOUR inactive. WHEAT firm at 81½c. for No. 1. *Receipts*—1,500 bbls. Flour, 65,000 bushels Wheat. *Shipments*—1,500 bbls. Flour, 94,000 bushels Wheat.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 8.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT quiet; sales Green Bay Club, 94½c.@95c.; red Winter Ohio, $1 05; amber Michigan, $1 07. CORN a shade easier; sales at 38c. for ordinary, 38½c. for fair, and 39c.@40c. for good to choice. OATS quiet at 37c. WHISKY firm. CANAL FREIGHTS steady. *Imports*—12,300 barrels Flour, 64,000 bushels Wheat, 74,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—4,500 barrels Flour, 86,000 bushels Wheat, 111,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

[Advertisement.]

VOLUNTEERS, READ THIS!—For the derangements of the system, change of diet, Wounds, Sores, Bruises and Eruptions, to which every volunteer is liable, there are no remedies so safe, convenient and sure as HOLLOWAY's Pills and Ointment, thoroughly tested in the Crimean and Italian campaigns. Only 25 cents per box or pot.

[illegible]
And buy my stylish hats from KNOX.
[illegible]

[Advertisement.]
SUMMER CLOTHING, [illegible] 66 and 68 Fulton-street [illegible] 20 per cent. below [illegible] prices.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING's Patent Champion Fireproof Safes and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
HOOLEY's Opera Troupe, at BARNUM's, is giving a series of most brilliant entertainments. Their singing and dancing, as well as their performances, are unsurpassed.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig *Lucy Darling*, from Nassau—Mrs. G. Chambers, Miss Chambers, Miss Chambers, Miss Bailey, J. C. Smith, John Hughes, Geo. Crafts, A. B. Miller, John Jones, Angus [illegible], Paul Jones.

In brig *Alma*, from Nassau—Miss Mary Darling, Wm. Bloomer, John Cottman, Mrs. Henry Brown and daughter, Mrs. Victoria Bell, Miss Elizabeth Haworth, and [illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 38 | Sun sets.... 7 33 | Moon sets.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 21 | Gov. Island. 6 10 | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, July 8.

Cleared.

Brigs Avon, (Br.,) Hopkins, Gardiner, Boyd & Hincken; L. M. Merritt, Berry, Cadiz, James E. Ward & Co.; Union, (Br.,) Davison, St. Johns N. B., [illegible] & Co.

Schooners G. A. Acken, Peck, Stamford, [illegible]; Henry Gibbs, Snow, New-Bedford, master; [illegible], New-Bedford, master; Garnet, Thompson, Perth Amboy, Van Brunt & Slaght; Franklin Bell, [illegible] Rio Grande del Sud, Brett, Son & Co.

Sloop Active, Jones, New-London, C. B. Harvey.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Elm City, Bowen, Fortress Monroe 28 hours, with sick and wounded from the Army of the Potomac.

Steamer Falcon, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Falcon, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Windermere, (of Boston,) [illegible], with mdse. and 460 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. Light winds and calms the whole passage. [illegible] Adams, seaman, while under the influence of liquor, jumped overboard, and was lost. May 11, [illegible], steward, also jumped overboard, [illegible] and was lost. June 18, Christopher [illegible], passenger, died of apoplexy; one passenger [illegible]

Ship Herald, Simmons, Adra, Spain, [illegible] from Gibraltar, with lead to [illegible] to James Robinson. Had light variable winds [illegible] Gibraltar.

Bark Advance, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) [illegible] via Sydney C. B., June [illegible] Hincken.

Brig Lucy Darling, (Br., of Nassau,) [illegible] June 26, with cotton to [illegible] July 5, [illegible] from Smith's Island Light, passed a large [illegible] of a steamer [illegible]

Brig [illegible], (Br.,) [illegible] with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer. Had a [illegible] succession of heavy westerly gales and [illegible] from May 11 to June 22; sustained some damage.

Brig Alma, (Br.,) Bode, Nassau, N. P., June 23, with cotton and logwood to Darrell & Co.

Brig Lima, (Prus.,) Buhr, Newcastle [illegible] to order.

Schr. Queen of the South, (of Bridgeport,) [illegible], Sagua June 25, with sugar to Boonen, Graves & Co. Had light winds and calms during the passage; [illegible] N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Ant, (Br., of New-Carlisle,) [illegible] ds., with fish to Merriman & Co.

Schr. Hope, Brereton, Virginia 3 ds., with oysters to [illegible] Havens.

Schr. J. Franklin, Bennett, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal to Cumberland Coal Co.

Schr. Wm. Bement, Parker, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal to F. H. Hoyt.

Schr. L. D. Wentworth, Ryder, Bangor via New-Bedford 2 ds., with [illegible] to master.

Schr. Joseph Waterbury, Elizabethport, with coal for Stamford.

Schr. [illegible], (of Machias,) [illegible], Machias [illegible] ds., with spars to master.

Schr. Hope, Bartow, Indian River, Del., 2 ds., with corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Lavina Jane, Ketchum, Georgetown, D. C., 5 ds., with flour, &c., to Mott Bedell.

Schr. Gertrude, Crosby, Rockport 5 ds., with [illegible] to G. Boardman.

Schr. A. J. Dyer, Rogers, Lingan, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Henrietta, Shaw, Bangor 4 ds., with lumber to McCleave & Park.

Schr. J. P. Johnson, Chase, Philadelphia, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Empress, Perry, Rondout, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Mary [illegible], Smith, New-London 2 ds.

Schr. New Regulus, Ball, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. Diadem, Ludlam, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. Counselor, Small, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. Tiger, Goldsmith, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Chase, Mills, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Belle, [illegible], Virginia 2 ds., with oysters.

Sloop Luna, Smith, Stonybrook, in ballast.

SAILED—Steamships [illegible]; Daniel Webster.

WIND—Sunset, W., very light.

Below.

Ship Wm. F. Storer, Trask, Liverpool June 3.

Also one ship and one brig, unknown.

Miscellaneous.

The Br. bark Lebanon, lost at sea, [illegible] from Quebec, bound to Belfast, with a cargo of timber.

Notice to Mariners.

FOG SIGNAL AT THATCHER'S ISLAND LIGHT STATION.

A fog whistle will be sounded at Thatcher's Island (Cape Ann, Massachusetts) Light Station during foggy, thick or hazy weather, and during snow-storms, from and after June 1, 1862. There will be a strong blast of the trumpet of six seconds' duration, followed by an interval of fourteen seconds' duration; making three blasts and three intervals per minute. By order of the Light-house Board.

WM. A. GOODWIN, Light-house Engineer, Boston, Mass.

Spoken, &c.

Atlas—bark, of Kennebunk, from Porto Rico for [illegible], June 26, lat. 40 25, lon. 51 50.

Adelphus—Br. brig, of and from North [illegible], June 8, lat. 42 60, lon. 39 24.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS.—Strength and purity are indispensable in Flavoring Extracts. In this respect Burnett's are unsurpassed. For sale by all dealers.

WARD'S PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

READY-MADE OR TO MEASURE, SIX FOR TEN DOLLARS, OR SINGLY $1 75 EACH. MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN, With fine Linen Bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in the retail stores at $2 50 each.

ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE AT $36 PER DOZEN.

Very Superior Shirts, my own make, SIX FOR SEVEN DOLLARS, OR SINGLY $1 20 EACH.

LINEN SHIRTS, TO MEASURE, $30 PER DOZEN. SELF MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.

Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Of fine quality, bought for cash, of the best European Manufacturers, and absolutely sold at retail in New-York at a profit of only TEN PER CENT.

COLLARS, best four-ply, $1 50 per dozen.
NECK TIES, at 25c., 50c., 75c., &c. and $1.
HALF-HOSE, [illegible] per dozen.
GAUZE COTTON UNDER SHIRTS, [illegible]
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, warranted all linen, [illegible]
GLOVES—ALEXANDRE'S BEST KIDS, $1 [illegible]
FRENCH SUSPENDERS, [illegible] cents; usual price, $1.

S. W. H. WARD, FROM LONDON,
NO. 387 BROADWAY,
Between White and Walker sts.

A FACT WORTH KNOWING.—CORNS, Abrasions, callosities, club and ingrowing nails, enlarged and diseased joints, &c., skillfully and successfully treated by Dr. J. BRIGGS, the well known chiropodist, No. 212 Broadway, New-York. Dr. Briggs' Corn and Bunion Alleviator is a harmless and efficacious cure for corns, bunions, callosities, frosted and blistered feet, &c. [illegible] 25c. and $1 per box. Sent by mail and sold by druggists. Office No. 212 Broadway, N. Y.

150 PAINTINGS AT AUCTION—ON FRIDAY EVENING, July 11, by BANGS, MERWIN & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway. Several signed pictures by eminent artists. Sale peremptory. Now on exhibition and catalogues ready.